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*Minnesota*  
**State Board  
Examination**

**ANSWERS**

**GRAMMAR  
ARITHMETIC  
U.S. HISTORY  
GEOGRAPHY**

**Ten Examinations  
1905 to 1914 Inclusive**

**NORTH-WESTERN SCHOOL SUPPLY CO.  
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA**



# The State Board Examinations FROM 1905 - 1914



Being the Principal Examination  
for Admission to the  
State High Schools of Minnesota

*First Edition*

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## III. (8)

Infinitive	Classification	Use
1. to peel	noun	Used as the object complement of the verb, <b>began</b> .
2. to ask	noun	Part of <b>to ask—shoot</b> , which is used as the subject of the verb, <b>was</b> .
3. to shoot	noun	Used with its subject, <b>woodsmen</b> , as the object complement of the infinitive, <b>to ask</b> .
4. to put shame	noun	Used as the attribute complement of the verb, <b>was</b> .

## IV. (17)

Word	Classification	Use.
1. swinging	present participle	Modifies the noun, <b>Robert of Lincoln</b> .
2. near	adverb of place	Modifies the participle, <b>swinging</b> .
3. quiet	adjective	Modifies the noun, <b>wife</b> .
4. while	conjunctive adverb	Connects the clause in which it stands, <b>while—sings</b> , to the verb, <b>broods</b> , and modifies the verb, <b>sings</b> .
5. so	adverb of degree	Modifies the adverb, <b>much</b> .
6. surely	modal adverb	Modifies the verb, <b>predicted</b> .
7. to part	root infinitive	Used with its subject, <b>them</b> , as the object of the preposition <b>for</b> , and the whole phrase, <b>for—part</b> , subject of the verb, <b>would be</b> .
8. which	conjunctive pronoun	Connects the clause in which it stands to the infinitive <b>to warm</b> , and is used as an adjective modifying the noun, <b>effort</b> .

Word	Classification	Use
9. being	present participle	Used as an adjective to modify the pronoun <b>he</b> .
10. man	noun	Attribute complement of the present participle, <b>being</b> .
11. feet	noun	Used as an adverbial objective to modify the phrase, <b>in length</b> . It expresses measure of distance.
12. thicker	adjective	Used to modify the noun, <b>wand</b> .
13. thumb	noun	Subject of the verb, ( <b>is</b> ), understood.
14. as	conjunctive pronoun	Used to connect the clause in which it stands, <b>as—used</b> , to the adverb, <b>so</b> , and is used as the subject of the verb phrase, <b>had been used</b> .

V. (6). Syncopsis,—3rd person, plural. Indicative mode.

Active	Passive	
Present tense	they sing	they are sung
Past tense	they sang	they were sung
Future tense	they will sing	they will be sung
Present perfect tense	they have sung	they have been sung
Past perfect tense	they had sung	they had been sung
Future perfect tense	They will have sung	They will have been sung.

VI. (8). The door of Scrooge's counting house was open, that Scrooge might keep Scrooge's eye upon Scrooge's clerk. This clerk was in the dismal cell beyond, copying letters.

VII. (6). But it could not be replenished by him, for the coal box was kept in Scrooge's room by Scrooge; and

so surely as the clerk came in with the shovel, it was predicted by the master that it would be necessary for them to part.

VIII. (4). They began to peel these with great composure, observing at the same time that to ask good woods-men to shoot at targets as broad as had hitherto been used was to put shame upon their skill.

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### ENGLISH GRAMMAR, 1906.

I. (30).

Subject	Verb	Complement
Fox	forsakes	cell
muskrat	leaves	nook
bluebird	is singing	
Bird		
Breeze	cry	Bear—thee.
Streamlet		
you (understood)	bear up	

II. (24)

Infinitive	Classification	Use.
1. to reach	noun	Object complement of the verb, tried.
2. to break	part of to break—pitcher	Logical subject of the verb phrase, would be.
3. to turn	part of to turn—over	Object complement of the verb, concluded.
4. to do	adjective	Modifies the noun, strength.
5. to drink	part of him—wanted	Used with the subject, him as the object of the preposition, for.
6. to rise	noun	Objective complement of the verb phrase, could make.

## III. (36)

Word	Classification	Use.
a. once	adverb of time	Modifies the verb, <b>found</b> .
b. that	introductory word	Introduces the clause <b>that—rise</b> .
c. that	demonstrative adjective	Modifies the noun, <b>way</b> .
d. water	noun	Object complement of the verb phrase, <b>could make</b> .
e. enough	adverb of degree	Modifies the adverb, <b>high</b> .
f. all	indefinite pronoun	Object complement of the infinitive, <b>to drink</b> .
g. Nature	noun	Nominative of address.
h. free	adjective	Modifies the noun, <b>streamlet</b> .
i. which	conjunctive pronoun	1. Connects the clause, <b>which—her</b> , to the noun <b>exhortation</b> , and 2. subject of the verb, <b>was</b> .
j. one	indefinite pronoun	Attribute complement of the verb, <b>was</b> .
k. which	conjunctive pronoun	1. Connects clause, <b>with which—appetite</b> , to the noun <b>tone</b> , and 2. Used as the object of the preposition, <b>with</b> .
l. to take	present active infinitive	Used with its subject, <b>man</b> , as the object complement of the infinitive, <b>to prevail on</b> .
m. to attend	present active infinitive	Used as an adverb of specification to modify the verb phrase, <b>had been urged</b> .
n. simple	adjective	Part of the attribute complement of the verb, <b>was</b> .

IV. (10). Dolly's exhortation—for the exhortation was an unusually long exhortation for Dolly to make—was uttered in a soothing persuasive tone. Dolly would have tried to prevail on a sick man to take a sick man's medicine or a basin of gruel with that tone. A sick man had no appetite for gruel.

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**ENGLISH GRAMMAR, 1st, 1907.**

I. (31)

Subject	Verb	Complement.
house	was	inn
all	were wel- comed and (were) feasted	
who	lived	
things	were held	
one	had	what
what one had	was	another's
hospitality	seemed	abundant
Evangeline	stood	
face	was	bright
words	fell	
words		
(understood)	blessed	cup
she	gave	it

II. (18)

Clause	Kind	Use.
1. that— land	noun	Object complement of the in- finitive, <b>to consider.</b>
2. which— to me	adjective	Modifies the noun, <b>things.</b>

Clause	Kind	Use
3. As might —land	adjective	Modifies the noun <b>things</b> .
4. if possible	elliptical ad- verbial clause of condition	Modifies the infinitive, <b>to make</b> .
5. as I knew	adverbial —pieces	Modifies the infinitive, <b>to set apart</b> .
6. that the noun first storm		Object complement of the verb, <b>knew</b> .
—in pieces		
7. that blew	adjective	Modifies the noun, <b>storm</b> .
8. till—get	adverb of time	Modifies the verb phrase, <b>set apart</b> .
9. that I—	adjective get	Modifies the pronoun, <b>every- thing</b> .

## III. (10)

Infinitive	Use.
1. to pass	Used as an adjective to modify the noun, <b>invitation</b> .
2. to form	Used as a noun, object complement of the verb, <b>intend</b> .
3. dine	Used with its subject, <b>me</b> , as the object complement of the verb, <b>let</b> .
4. bidding	Gerund, used as a noun as the object of the preposition, <b>without</b> .
5. to see	Used as an adverb to express purpose, mod- ifying the verb, <b>come</b> .

## IV. (22)

Word	Classification	Use.
where	conjunctive adverb	Connects the clause in which it stands, <i>where—feasted</i> , to the noun <i>inn</i> ; and, (2) modifies the compound verb phrase, <i>were welcomed and feasted</i> . It expresses place.
2. brothers	noun	Adverbial objective modifying the adverb <i>like</i> .
3. what	indefinite conjunctive pronoun	Object complement of verb <i>had</i> , and introduces clause, <i>what one had</i> .
4. abundant	adjective	Attribute complement of the verb, <i>seemed</i> .
5. great	part of the adjective, <i>great many</i>	Modifies the noun <i>things</i> .
6. land	noun	Object of the preposition, <i>to</i> .
7. having received	a perfect participle	Modifies the pronoun, I.
8. month	noun	Object complement of the verb, <i>pass away</i> .
9. several	indefinite pronoun	Object complement of the infinitive, <i>to form</i> .
10. when	conjunctive adverb of time	(1) Connects the clause, <i>when I please</i> , to the infinitives <i>rise and go</i> , and (2) modifies the verb, <i>please</i> .

## V. (5)

Word	Classification	Use.
1. as (as—land)	conjunctive pronoun	Connects the clause, <i>as—land</i> , to the noun, <i>things</i> ; and (2), is used as the subject of the verb phrase, <i>might come</i> .

Word	Classification	Use
2. as	conjunctive adverb of cause	Used to connect the clause, <i>as—pieces</i> , to the verb, <b>re- solved</b> ; and (2), modifies the verb, <b>knew</b> .

## VI. (5)

Word	Classification	Use.
1. that	introductory word	Introduces the clause, <b>that —pieces</b> .
2. that	conjunctive pronoun	(1) Used to connect the clause, <b>that blew</b> , to the noun <b>storm</b> ; and (2), is used as the subject of the verb <b>blew</b> .
3. that	conjunctive pronoun	(1) Used to connect the clause, <b>that I could get</b> , to the pronoun, <b>everything</b> , and (2), is used as the object complement of the verb phrase, <b>could get</b> .

VII. (6). An invitation from my friend Sir Roger to pass a month with him in the country having been received by me, he was last week accompanied thither by me.

VIII. (3). We now began to consider that we might get some things out of the ships which would be useful to us and particularly some of the rigging and sails, and such other things as might come to land; and we resolved to make other voyages on board the vessels, if possible.

**ENGLISH GRAMMAR, 2nd, 1907.****I. (20) Main Propositions.**

Subject	Verb	Complement.
thou	dost pursue	way
eye	might mark	flight

**II. (9)**

1. **to do**, is a present active infinitive of purpose used adverbially, modifying the verb phrase, **might mark**.
2. **to be supported**, present passive infinitive, used as an adjective to modify the noun, **need**.
3. **to do**, present active infinitive expressing result, used as an adverb, to modify the verb phrase, **am bound**.

**III. (30)**

Subordinate clauses	Classification	Use.
1. When—smiled	adverbial clause of time	Modifies the compound predicate, <b>spread, were reduced, and appeared</b> .
2. till—ears	adverbial clause of time	Modifies the verb, <b>spread</b> .
3. who love her	adjective	Modifies the pronoun, <b>those</b> .
4. if — seemest	adverbial clause of condition	Modifies the verb phrase, <b>mayst take</b> .
5. which—seemest	adjective	Modifies the pronoun <b>that</b> .
6. than (they) them-selves (are)	adverbial clause of degree	Modifies the adjective, <b>better</b> .

Subordinate Clauses	Classification	Use
7. wilt rescue	noun clause	Object complement of the verb ask.
8. I—behalf	noun	Object complement of the verb, replied.
9. who you are	noun	Object complement of the verb phrase, would know.
10. who — behalf	adjective	Modifies the pronoun, you.

## IV. (32)

Word	Classification	Use.
a. far	adverb, expressing place	Modifies the verb phrase, dost pursue.
b. thee	personal pronoun	Indirect object of the infinitive, to do.
c. as	conjunctive adverb of time	Connects the clause, <b>darkly —along</b> , to the infinitive, to do, and modifies the verb, <b>floats</b> .
d. mere	adjective	Modifies the noun, <b>chinks</b> .
e. diverging	active participle	Modifies the noun, <b>wrinkles</b> .
g. extending	present participle	Modifies the noun, <b>wrinkles</b> .
h. rays	adverbial objective	Modifies the adverb, like.
i. so	indefinite pronoun	Object complement of the verb, believe.
j. which	conjunctive pronoun	Connects clause, <b>which thou seemest</b> , to the pronoun that, and is used as the attribute complement of the verb, seemest.

Word	Classification	Use
k. that	demonstrative pronoun	Attribute complement of the verb, <i>be'st.</i>
l. master	noun	Objective complement of the verb phrase, <i>have made.</i>
m. Cedric	noun	Attribute complement of the past participle, <i>called.</i>
n. who	conjunctive pronoun	Introduces noun clause, <i>who you are</i> , and is used as the attribute complement of the verb <i>are.</i>
o. who	conjunctive pronoun	Connects clause in which it stands, <i>who—behalf</i> , to the pronoun <i>you</i> , and is used as the subject of the verb, <i>requests.</i>

V. (9). Be heard by me and thou wilt be told by me of an enterprise in which a part may be taken by thee if—etc.

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### ENGLISH GRAMMAR, 1st, 1908.

#### I. (20)

Subject	Verb	Complement.
Michael	was placed	
Shadow and light	played	
it	waved	
face	glowed	
ashes	are blown	

#### II. (20)

Clause	Classification	Use.
1. as it—wind	adverbial clause of time	Modifies the verb, <i>played.</i>

Clause	Classification	Use
2. if—him	adverbial clause of condition	Modifies the verb phrase, will enjoy.
3. that—speed	noun	Object complement of the infinitive, to think.
4. that—ambition	adjective	Modifies the noun, smile.

## III. (20)

Infinitive	Kind.	Use.
To think	adverb of result	Modifies the verb, brot up.
to get	noun	Object complement of verb begins.
to see	noun	Logical subject of the verb, makes.
to see	adverb of specification.	Modifies the verb, incensed.
to smile	noun	Object complement of the verb, ceases.

## IV. (20)

Word	Classification	Use.
a. fiddler	Noun	Apposition with Michael.
b. coal	noun	Adverbial objective, modifying the adverb, like.
c. that	conjunctive pronoun	Connecting the clause, that —speed, to the noun dog, and used as the subject of the verbs, has, and has been brot up.
d. that	demonstrative adjective	Modifies the noun, trot.

## V. (20)

Word	Classification	Use.
a. feet	noun	Adverbial objective of the noun, <b>distance</b> , and modifies the phrase, behind the <b>coyote</b> .
b. that	introductory word	Introduces noun clause, <b>he —closer</b> .
c. madder	adjective	Objective complement of the verb <b>makes</b> .
d. shame-fully	adverb	Modifies the verb phrase, <b>has been taken in</b> .
e. swindle	noun	Attribute complement of the verb, <b>is</b> .

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR, 2nd, 1908.

## I. (20)

Complement	Kind	Of what verb.
1. Independ - ence	Object	postpone
2. {to carry on {to give up war	object object	mean  { carry on give up
we—submit	object	know
to submit	object	do mean
declaration of independ - ence	object	put off
us	object	will carry

Complement	Kind	Of what verb
how—found	object	do care
people	object	know
that—hearts	object	know
deep	attribute	is
	complement	
true	attribute	are
	complement	
fickle	attribute	have been found
	complement	

## II. (20)

Clause	Classification	Use.
1. when—times	Adjective	Modifies the noun, <b>time</b> .
2. that—place	noun	In apposition with the noun, <b>time</b> , (understood.)
3. altho—tradition	adverb of concession	Modifies the predication, <b>is made probable</b> .
4. while—do	adverb of time	Modifies the verb phrase, <b>was looking</b> .
5. what—do	noun	Object of the preposition, <b>of</b> .

## III. (20)

Infinitive	Classification	Use.
a. to swing	noun	Object complement of the verb phrase, <b>was endeavoring</b> .
b. to do	adverb of specification	Modifies the adjective, <b>unable</b> .
c. to bid	adverb of purpose	Modifies the verb phrase, <b>would give</b> .
d. to save	adjective	Modifies the noun, <b>friend</b> .
e. to speak	noun	Used with its subject, <b>sire</b> , as the object complement of the verb, <b>wished</b> .

## IV. (20)

Word	Classification	Use.
a. while	Conjunctive adverb of time	Connects the clause, while —do, to the verb, was looking, and 2 modifies the predication, was doubtful.
b. which	Conjunctive pronoun	Connects clause, in—lay, to cabin, and 2. Object of the preposition, in.
c. which	Conjunctive pronoun	Connects the clause, which —web, to the noun, spider, and 2. subject of the verb phrase, was endeavoring.
d. that	introductory word	Introduces noun clause, that —so.
e. that	conjunctive pronoun	Connects the clause, that—cheek, to the noun suit, and 2., is subject of the verb, stained.

## V. (10)

Word	Classification	Use.
a. lowest	adjective	Attribute complement of the verb, was.
b. probable	adjective	Attribute complement of verb phrase, is made.
c. hanging	present active participle.	Modifies the pronoun, which.
d. times	noun	Used as adverbial objective, modifying the verb phrase, had tried.
e. as	modal adverb	Modifies the adverb, often.

VI. (5). My fairest earldom would be given by me that Clan-Alpine's Chieftain be bidden to live.

## VII. (5)

Pronoun.	Antecedent.
he	Bruce
what	(unexpressed)
he	Bruce
which	cabin
he	Bruce
his	Bruce
which	spider
its	spider
itself	spider
another	beam
which	line
it	spider
its	spider

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR, 1909.

## I. (20)

Subject	Verb	Complement.
None	did run off	
adventure	was known	
heroism	(was) rated	high
that—back	took	nothing
fact	was	that—off.
nothing	could change	that or annul
it	was	in running off
that	was	way.

## II. (20)

Clause	Classification	Use.
1. ere—be-gan	adjective	Modifies the noun time.
2. what—re-quired	noun	Object complement of the verb, gave.
3. that—pride	adjective	Modifies the noun, pang.
4. where—rose	adverb of place	Modifies the verb, repose.

## III. (20)

Infinitive	Use.
a. to run	Subject of the verb, was.
b. making	Object of the preposition, of.
c. split	Objective complement of the verb, made.
d. to make	Adverb of degree, modifying the adjective, enough.

## IV. (20)

Word	Classification	Use.
a. way	noun	Attribute complement of the verb, was.
b. some	indefinite adjective	Modifies the noun, boys.
c. when	adverbial conjunction	1. Connects clause, when—félows, to the verb, do, and 2., modifies verb phrase, were going away. 2. Object complement of the infinitive, to make.
d. boy	noun	Object complement of the infinitive, to make.
e. that	conjunctive pronoun	1. Connects clause, that—off, to the noun, thing, and 2., subject of the verb, was.

## V. (15)

Word	Use.
a. except	Preposition, showing the relation between its object, <b>son</b> , and the pronoun, <b>none</b> .
b. that	Introductory word, introducing the noun clause, <b>that—off</b> .
c. off	Adverbial suffix, essential to the complete meaning of the verb.

VI. (3). The **mothers** would not let the **boys** go in swimming as often as the **boys** wanted and, if the **mothers** saw the **boys** with the **boys'** shirts on wrong side out, would not believe that the **shirts** could be turned in climbing a fence.

VII. (2). Nothing was taken from this, in their eyes, that they found him homesick and crying in Cincinnati and that he was glad to come back—the great fact was that he had run off.

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR, 1910.

## I. (20)

Subject	Verb	Complement.
he	met	number none
dress	was	of fashion
they	stared at	him
	stroked	chins
recurrence	induced	Rip to do same
He	had entered	skirts
troop	ran	hooting } Adverbial predicate pointing } adjectives.

**II. (20)**

Clause	Classification	Use.
1. when—waters	adverb of time	Modifies the verb phrase, had attained.
2. who—Palestine	adjective	Modifies the noun, knight.
3. if—done	adverb of concession	Modifies the verb phrase, must do.
4. 'Tis—alone	noun	Object complement of the verb, say.

**III. (20)**

Infinitive	Classification	Use.
1. to be done	noun	Used with its subject, thing as the object complement of the verb, wished.
2. to tell	adjective	Modifies the noun, something.
3. to listen	adverb of specification	Modifies the adjective, ready.
4. to reveal	noun	Object complement of verb, dared.
5. to be	noun	Used with its subject, man, as the logical subject of the verb, is.

**IV. (30)**

Word	Classification	Use.
a. foot	noun	Adverbial objective, measure of distance, modifies the adjective, long.
b. hooting	adverbial predicate adjective	Attribute complement of the verb, ran, and modifies the verb, ran.
c. pacing	present active participle	Part of the verb phrase, was pacing.

Word	Classification	Use
d. which	conjunctive pronoun	1. Connects clause, <b>from—waters</b> , to sea, and 2., is object of the preposition, <b>from</b> .
f. well	adverb of degree	Modifies the infinitive, <b>to be done</b> .
g. important	adjective	Modifies the noun, <b>something</b> .

V. (5). The people's dress was of a different fashion from a certain fashion. Rip was accustomed to this certain fashion. The people all stared at Rip with equal marks of surprise, and, whenever the people cast the peoples' eyes upon Rip, invariably stroked the peoples' chins.

VI. (5). Rip was induced by the constant recurrence of this gesture involuntarily to act so that the same was done by him, when to his astonishment, it was found by him that his beard had grown a foot long.

### ENGLISH GRAMMAR, 1st, 1911.

#### I. (26)

Subject	Verb	Complement.
knowledge	did unroll	page
penury	repressed	rage
	froze	current
caves	bear	gem
flower	is born	

#### II. (25)

Clause	Kind	Use.
a. when—completed	adverb of time	Modifies the verb phrase, <b>will form</b> .
b. as—shore	adverb of cause	Modifies the verb phrase, <b>is expected</b> .

Clause	Kind	Use
c. that—flag	noun	Logical subject of the verb phrase, <b>is expected</b> .
d. if—canal	adverb of condition	Modifies the verb phrase, <b>might be forbidden</b> .
e. that—canal	noun	Object complement of the verb, <b>insists</b> .

## III. (20)

Infinitive	Classification	Use.
a. to collect	adjective	Modifies the noun, <b>power</b> .
b. to vote	adverb of purpose	Modifies the verb phrase, <b>must return</b> .
c. to maintain	noun	Logical subject of the verb phrase, <b>is considered</b> .
d. to veto	noun	Object complement of the verb phrase, <b>has decided</b> .

## IV. (20)

Word	Classification	Use.
a. serene	adjective	Modifies the noun, <b>ray</b> .
b. full	adverb of degree	Modifies the adjective, <b>many a</b> .
c. desert	noun	Used as an adjective to modify the noun, <b>air</b> .
d. short-cut	noun	Attribute complement of the verb phrase, <b>will form</b> .
e. Pacific	noun	One of the elements of the compound object of the preposition, <b>between</b> .
f. that	introductory word	Introduces the noun clause, <b>that—flag</b> .
g. on	adverbial suffix	Part of verb, <b>will be carried on</b> .
h. taxes	noun	Object complement of the infinitive, <b>to collect</b> .

Word	Classification	Use
i. it	expletive or anticipatory subject	Grammatical subject of, is considered.
j. wise	adjective	Attribute complement of verb phrase, is considered.

## V. (9)

- a. (4) Wildcat speculators, with little capital by which the notes that were issued by them could be paid, had formed many new banks.
- b. (1) Burns's poems.
- c. (1) English Literature.
- d. (2) We vote as we shoot.
- e. (1) Handsome was that handsome did.

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR, 2nd, 1911.

## I. (20)

Subject	Verb	Complement.
face	shone	
tresses	fell	
He	could shoot (could) shoot	arrows them
you	give	{ of your roots { of your fibrous roots

## II. (20)

Clause	Classification	Use.
1. that—do	noun	Object complement of infinitive, to expect.
2. they—do	adjective	Modifies noun, good.

Clause	Classification	Use
3. That— damage	noun	Subject of verb phrase, may be admitted.
4. than— confer (is less)	adverb of de- gree	Modifies adjective, less.

## III. (20)

Infinitive	Classification	Use.
a. to hold	noun	Subject of verb, is.
b. to advance	adjective	Modifies indefinite pronoun, first.
c. to found	noun	Object complement of verb, decided.
d. to support	adverb of pur- pose	Modifies verb phrase, come forward.
e. to petition	adjective	Modifies the noun, right.

## IV. (20)

Word	Classification	Use.
a. woman's	noun	Adverbial objective modifying the adverb, like, or possessive, modifying ad- verbial objective, hair, (un- derstood.)
b. me	pronoun	Indirect object of verb, give.
c. canoe	noun	Object complement of the in- finitive, to bind together.
d. together	adverbial suf- fix	Part of infinitive, to bind to- gether.
e. that	introductory word	Introduces noun clause, that —do.
f. no	adjective	Modifies noun, harm.
g. good	noun	Object complement of infin- itive, to off-set.

Word	Classification	Use
h. probably	modal adverb	Modifying meaning of elliptical predicate, (cause spread) of fungus diseases.
i. which	conjunctive pronoun	Object complement of verb, called, and connects clause, which—Liberator, to noun paper.
j. Liberator	noun	Objective complement of verb, called.

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR, 1st, 1912.

## I. (24)

Subject	Verb.	Complement.
to catch—	is	difficult
pneumonia		
bacilli	are	there
explorers	testify	that—throat.
they	had	much
sneeze	(is)	(much)
throat	would begin	{ sneezing
they	(would) catch	{ coughing
inhabitants	had	colds.
ship	would touch	
population	would be blow-	
	ing	
	and sneezing	

## II. (20)

Subordinate Clause	Classification	Use
1. unless—caught	adverb of condition	Modifies predication, <b>is difficult.</b>
2. that—throat	noun	Object complement of verb, <b>testify.</b>
3. when—there	adjective	Modifies noun, <b>occasions.</b>
4. as a sneeze or sore throat (is much)	adverb of degree	Modifies adverb, <b>so.</b>

## III. (20)

Infinitive	Classification	Use
a. to catch	noun	Logical subject of verb, <b>is.</b>
b. to say	adverb of purpose	Modifies present participle, <b>pausing.</b>
c. to urge	adverb of specification	Modifies adjective, <b>free.</b>
d. to cut	noun	Object complement of verb, <b>began.</b>

## IV. (32)

Word	Classification	Use
a. difficult	adjective	Attribute complement of verb, <b>is.</b>
b. when	conjunctive adverb	Connects clause, <b>when—there,</b> to noun, <b>occasions,</b> and modifies verb phrase, <b>would touch.</b>

Word	Classification	Use
c. round	noun	Object complement of verb, <b>went</b> , or adverbial objective of measure, modifying verb, <b>went</b> .
d. pausing	present participle	Modifies noun, <b>Doctor</b> .
e. prompt	adjective	Modifies pronoun, <b>who</b> .
f. aid	noun	Object complement of verb, <b>would need</b> .
g. feet	noun	Adverbial objective of measure, modifying adjective, <b>deep</b> .
h. later	adjective	Modifies verb, <b>carried</b> .

## V. (4)

- a. The cutting of the Erie Canal was begun by workmen in 1817.
- b. It was nicknamed Clinton's Big Ditch, by opponents.

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR, 2nd, 1912.

## I. (17)

Subject	Verb	Complement
1. trees	are planted	
2. they	are	trees.
3. fruit	is sold	
4. proceeds	are expended	
5. gathering	are	
a. guarding		left
or		
b. gathering		
guarding	are left	

## II. (30)

Clause	Classification	Use
1. as (they thot)— before.	1. noun 2. adjective	Object complement of the participle, thinking. Modifies (same thing) un- derstood.
2. that— race	noun	Object complement of parti- ciple, thinking.
3. till— down.	adverb of time	Modifies verb, stopped.
4. where— got up	adverb of place	Modifies verb phrase, did get down.
5. if—ap- prove	adverb of con- dition	Modifies verb phrase, shall sign.
6. which— U. S.	adjective	Modifies noun, bill.

## III. (20)

Infinitive	Classification	Use
a. to climb	adjective	Modifies noun, chance.
b. to buy	adverb of de- gree	Modifies adjective, enough.
c. to make	noun	Object complement of verb tried.
d. to become	noun	With its object, one, used as object complement of verb phrase, will enable.

## IV. (33)

Word	Classification	Use
a. again	adverb	Modifies the verb phrase, flew open.
b. first	adjective, or adverb	Attribute complement of verb, got. Modifies predication, got to town.

Word	Classification	Use
c. till	subordinate conjunction	Connects till-down, to stopp'd.
d. where	conjunctive adverb	1. Connects clause, where-got up, to verb phrase, did get down, and 2., modifies verb phrase, had got up.
e. trees	noun	Attribute complement of verb, are.
f. variety	noun	Principle word in the nominative absolute construction, variety—soil.
g. nature	noun	Object of the preposition, upon.
h. what	indefinite conjunctive pronoun	Attribute complement of verb phrase, will be, and introduces clause, what—will be.
i. left	participle	Part of verb phrase, are left, or attribute complement of verb, are.
j. at large	adverb	Modifies verb phrase, shall enter.
k. law	noun	Attribute complement of verb, shall become.
l. thinking	present active participle	Modifies noun, tollman.
m. that	introductory word	Introduces clause, that—race.

**ENGLISH GRAMMAR, 1st, 1913.****I. (40)**

Subject	Verb	Complement.
raft	was	strong
care	was	what—sea
I	laid	plank or board.
I	got	three
	lowered	them
tide	began	to flow
I	had	mortification

**II. (20)**

Clause	Classification	Use
1. where— broke	noun	Object complement of verb, inquired.
2. that— broke	adjective	Modifies noun, oak.
3. when— out	adjective	Modifies noun, day.
4. who— ones	adjective	Object complement of participle, crying.

**III. (20)**

Infinitive	Kind	Use
1. to make	adjective	Modifies noun, lancewood.
2. to bear	adverb of specification	Modifies adverb, enough.
3. to load	noun	Attribute complement of verb, was.
4. to flow	noun	Object complement of verb, began.

## IV. (20)

Word	Classification	Use
a. thills	noun	Object complement of the infinitive, <b>to make</b> .
b. cheese	noun	Adverbial objective of specification, modifying adverb, <b>like</b> .
c. lasts	verb	Whose subject is relative pronoun, <b>that</b> .
d. day	noun	Adverbial objective of time, modifying the verb, <b>came</b> .
e. out	adjective	Attribute complement of verb, <b>was</b> .
f. crying	adverbial predicate adjective	Modifies verb, <b>came</b> , expressing manner, and used as attribute complement of verb, <b>came</b> .
g. enough	adverb of degree	Modifies adjective, <b>strong</b> .
h. three	adjective, used as a noun	Object complement of verb, <b>got</b> .
i. very	adverb of degree	Modifies adjective, <b>calm</b> .
j. shirt	noun	Part of the compound object complement of the infinitive, <b>to see</b> .

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR, 2nd, 1913.

## I. (40)

Clause	Kind	Use
1. whither— goest	adverb of place	Modifies verb, <b>will go</b> .
2. If—me	adverb of condition	Modifies verb, <b>do</b> .

Clause	Kind	Use
3. that— about	adjective	Modifies noun, <b>signs.</b>
4. while— wrings	adverb of time	Modifies verb, <b>made.</b>
5. that — air	noun	Logical subject of verb phrase, <b>was seen.</b>

## II. (20)

## Infinitive

## Use.

to pass	Noun, attribute complement of the verb, <b>was.</b>
to organize	Adjective, modifies noun, <b>act.</b>
to secure	Noun, logical subject of the verb, <b>required.</b>
to concur	Noun, object complement of the verb, <b>decided.</b>
to lay and collect	Adjective, modifies noun, <b>power.</b>
to handle	Adverb of purpose, modifies verb phrase, <b>was chosen.</b>

## III. (20).

Subject	Verb	Complement
one	is	drumming
It	is	murmur
Dr. C. F. Hodge	photographed	grouse
that—air	was seen	
bird	throws	itself
drumming	is	call
It	is performed	

## IV. (20)

Word	Classification	Use
a. whither	conjunctive adverb	1. Connects clause, <b>whither —goest</b> , to the verb phrase, <b>will go</b> , and 2., modifies verb, <b>goest.</b>
b. will	auxiliary verb	Part of verb phrase, <b>will die.</b>

Word	Classification	Use
c. there	adverb place	Modifies verb phrase, will be buried.
d. so	indefinite pronoun	Object complement of the verb, do.
e. aught	noun	Subject of the verb, part.
f. death	noun	Object of preposition, but.
g. part	verb	Whose subject is aught.
h. thunder	adverbial objective of specification	Modifies adjective, like.
i. years	adverbial objective measure of time	Modifies the adverb, ago.
j. that	introductory word	Introduces noun clause, that —air.

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MARCH, 1914.

I.

Subject	Verb	Complement
1. inhabitants	were	Frenchmen
2. That — in 1665	is thought	
3. Duluth	built	post

II.

## Passage II.

1. "If long——Panama" is an adverbial clause of condition, modifying the verb "would run."

2. "that the Red——Great Lakes" is a noun clause, used as the real subject of the verb "does seem."
3. "that the upper——harbor" is a noun clause, used as the object of the infinitive "to learn."

**Passage III.**

4. "when the rabbit——hurried on" is an adverbial clause of time modifying the verb "started."
5. "for it——to take out of it" is an adverbial clause of cause, modifying the verb "started."
6. "that she——out of it" is a noun clause, used as the real subject of the verb "flashed."

**III.**

1. "to learn" is an infinitive used as the real subject of the verb "is."
2. "to be drained" is an infinitive used as an adverb, modifying the adverb "enough."
3. "to take" is an infinitive used as an adjective, modifying the noun "watch."
4. "to see" is an infinitive used as an adjective, modifying the noun "time."

**IV.**

- a. "Red Wing" is a proper noun, used as the object of the preposition "between."
- b. "years" is a noun, used as adverbial objective, modifying the verb "built."
- c. "Panama" is a proper noun, used as the object of the preposition "of."
- d. "all" is an adjective, modifying the noun "water."
- e. "so" is an adverb of degree, modifying the adjective "strange."
- f. "either——or" are correlative conjunctions, connecting the nouns "pocket" and "watch", "or" is the real connective, "either" is used to strengthen it.
- g. "burning" is a present participle used to modify the pronoun "she."
- h. "rabbit-hole" is a noun, used as the object of the preposition "down."

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MAY, 1914.

I.

Subject	Verb	Complement.
1. thou	wilt be	
2. fire	will burn	
3. thou	canst fly	
4. I	do fear	
5. We	are	children
6. B. Frank- lin	was	son
7. he	used to help	father
8. he	grew went	tired

II.

## Passage I.

1. "When——furiously" is an adverbial clause modifying the verb "wilt be."
2. "though——sky" is an adverbial clause of concession, modifying the verb "do——fear."

## Passage II.

3. "when——village" is an adjective clause, modifying the noun "days."
4. "where——now" is an adverbial clause of place, modifying the verb "was."
5. "when——boy" is an adverbial clause of time, modifying the verb phrase "used to help."

## Passage IV.

6. "Whether——immigrants to——shores" is a noun clause, used as the real subject of the verb "is."
7. "that many——education" is a noun clause used as the object of the infinitive "to forget."

**III.****Passage II.**

1. "to help" is a present infinitive used as part of the verb phrase.
2. "carrying" is an infinitive in "ing", used as the object of the preposition "by".

**Passage III.**

3. "to become" is a present infinitive used as the object complement of the verb "refused."
4. "to decline" is a present infinitive used as the real subject of the verb "would become."

**Passage IV.**

5. "to land" is a present infinitive used as the object complement of the verb phrase "should be allowed."
6. "to forget" is a present infinitive used as the real subject of the verb phrase "would be."

**IV.**

1. "Comrade" is a noun used as a Nominative of address.
2. "driftwood" is an adjective modifying the noun "fire."
3. "what" is an interrogative adjective, modifying the noun "shelter."
4. "children" is a noun used as the attribute complement of the verb "are."
5. "I" is a personal pronoun used independently by pleonasm.
6. "where" is a conjunctive adverb, connecting the clause "where——now" with the verb "was", and modifying the verb "is" in the clause.
7. "home" is a noun used as an adverbial objective, modifying the infinitive in "ing"——"carrying."
8. "predicting" is a present participle, modifying the noun "Jefferson."
9. "usage" is a noun used as the attribute complement of the verb "would become."
10. "no" is a negative adjective, modifying the noun "education."

# State Board Examinations

## ARITHMETIC, MAY, 1905.

I. Interest, \$205.21

II. 9 bolts— $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch left over.

III. (a) 
$$\frac{16\frac{2}{3}}{100} \times \frac{5\%}{1000} = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{1200} = \frac{1}{7200} = .000138\frac{4}{5}$$
 Ans.

(b)  $.00045 \times .07200 = .003240$  ( 160 Ans.

45

270

270

IV. 240 rds.

V. 45c per yard.

VI. 60%.

---

## MAY, 1906.

I. (a) A's \$1600

B's \$1800

(b) \$4.938 or \$4.94

II. (a) \$10.12\frac{1}{2}

(b) \$24.50

III. (a) \$134.895

(b) A makes  $3\frac{3}{4}\%$  a month more than B.

IV. (a) 1728 bricks.

(b) 640 cu. ft.

V. (a)  $\frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{100}$

Proof:  $\frac{1}{100} \times 10 = \frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10}$

(b) 2 7/9 mills.

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### MARCH, 1907.

- I. (a) \$35/36 or 97-2/9c.  
(b) 1250 pounds.
  - II. (a) \$234 3/8 or \$234.37 1/2  
(b) 10.
  - III. (a) \$50  
(b) 25% loss.
  - IV. (a) \$23.80  
(b) 2.3 yr. or 2 yr. 3 mo. 18 days.
  - V. (a) 12 ft.  
(b) 372.
- 

### MAY, 1907.

- I. (a) \$ 45/64 or \$.70 5/16  
(b) 10;  $\frac{1}{10}$ ; 2;  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 20
- II. (a) 40 A.  
(b) \$15.55 1/6
- III. (a) \$11.18  
(b) 4-58/227 mills.
- IV. (a) 12 1/2 %  
(b) \$1,478.04 S. P.
- V. (a) 4.16  
(b) 3375 cu. in.

MARCH, 1908.

- I. \$28.72
  - II. \$15.30
  - III.  $7\frac{1}{5}$  days.
  - IV. (a) 25%  
(b) \$28
  - V. (a)  $6\frac{2}{3}\%$  gain.  
(b) \$136.4/11
  - VI.  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
- 

MAY, 1908.

- I. 22 days.
  - II. (a) \$10.95  
(b) \$25.20
  - III. 25%
  - IV. \$90.50
  - V.  $2\frac{2}{3}$  hours.
  - VI. 50%
  - VII. \$80.50
- 

MAY, 1909.

- I. (a) 403.0373  
(b) .5  
(c) .8 or  $\frac{4}{5}$   
(d)  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$
- II. (a)  $5.90\%$   
(b) 154-2/7 gallons.
- III. (a)  $23\frac{1}{2}$  mills.  
(b) \$81.46275.
- IV. \$49
- V. (a) 40% gain.  
(b) \$21.43 $\frac{3}{4}$
- VI. (a) \$3600  
(b) \$55
- VII. 30 men.

MAY, 1910.

- I. \$65.70 cost.
  - II. \$84.70
  - III. 15% gain.
  - IV. \$105.60 amount taxes.
  - V. (a) 267.84685  
(b) 66/15 or 4 $\frac{2}{5}$
  - VI. \$214.56
  - VII. Balance due Brown \$43.23
- 

MARCH, 1911.

- I. (a) .75; 1.0; 1.5; .005; .875; .125.  
(b) 60% gain.
  - II. \$107.25
  - III. (a) \$104  
(b) \$22.69 $\frac{1}{3}$
  - IV. \$777 7/9, \$2,000.
  - V. \$540
  - VI. \$980 profit.
  - VII. (a) 40 A—25c per A.  
(b)  $\frac{1}{5}$
- 

MAY, 1911.

- I. 69 $\frac{1}{3}$  sq. ft.
- II. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
- III. \$550
- IV. \$1166 $\frac{2}{3}$ , Amount due.
- V. \$11 $\frac{1}{5}$
- VI. 25% discount. The first is \$15 better.
- VII. 21406 $\frac{1}{4}$  gal.
- VIII. \$20.15

## MARCH, 1912.

- I. 12 yds.
  - II. \$3040 cost of farm.  
\$19 cost per A.
  - III. \$63
  - IV. \$23.28 $\frac{1}{2}$
  - V. (a) 51 $\frac{3}{4}$   
(b) 72.
  - VI. 20%
  - VII. \$18.98
  - VIII. 129/70 ft. or 22.11 inches.
  - IX. \$7500
- 

## MAY, 1912.

- I. \$20.74
  - II. \$3120
  - III. 4:30 P. M.
  - IV. \$40
  - V. (a) .043 + % butter fat.  
(b) 43.152 lbs. butter.  
(c) \$12.08 $\frac{1}{4}$  cost of butter.
  - VI. 18.35 + ft.
  - VII. (a)  $\frac{4}{5}$   
(b) 9 $\frac{7}{8}$   
(c) .225. 1000.75  
(d) 150%; 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ %; 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ %; 40%; 266 $\frac{2}{3}$ %.
- 

## MARCH, 1913.

- I. \$55.728
- II. 720 rds.—\$230.40, cost of fence.
- III. (a) \$4750  
(b) \$63.60

- IV. \$16.03  
V. \$223.44  
VI. (a) .008  
(b) 120%  
(c) .1428  
(d)  $11/30$   
VII. (a) \$120  
(b) 5½ yr. or 5 yr. 10 mo.  
VIII. (a) 7280.64 cu. ft. oxygen; 1935.36 cu. ft. nitrogen.  
(b) \$31,200,000, value 1912.  
\$624,000 increase.
- 

MAY, 1913.

- I. (a) One hundred twenty-five hundred thousandths.  
(b)  $19\frac{1}{5}$   
(c)  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$   
(d) 10  
II. \$33  
III. 92.36304 tons.  
IV. \$5.16  
V. \$.04 taxes levied on one dollar.  
\$1680 assessed value.  
\$67.20 Taxes.  
VI. \$374.70  
VII. \$11.52
- 

MARCH, 1914.

- I. \$54.  
II. \$11.98  
III. 20 per cent  
IV. 74.22 plus  
V. 7 acres.

- VI. \$18.72  
VII. \$122.08  
VIII. a. \$147.25  
b. 48 times  $33\frac{1}{3}$  cents, or  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a dollar, equals \$16.
- 

MAY, 1914.

- I. a. 6 per cent.  
b. 2150.42  
c. 231  
d. 56  
e. 128  
f. 160  
g.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  approximately.  
h. 320  
i. 64.  
j. 18 inches.  
k. 32  
l.  $30\frac{1}{4}$   
II. Two-thirds cup sugar.  
Four and two-thirds tablespoons melted butter.  
One-third cup milk.  
1 cup flour.  
2 eggs.  
1 teaspoon baking powder.  
III. \$.012  
IV. 34.5 cents.  
V.  $23\frac{3}{4}$  bu.  
VI. \$13.15  
VII. \$18.995 or \$19.

## State Board Examination

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### AMERICAN HISTORY, 1905.

1. Virginia. 1607. Jamestown.  
New York. 1613. New York.  
Massachusetts. 1620. Plymouth.  
New Hampshire. 1623. Portsmouth.  
Connecticut. 1633. Windsor.  
Maryland. 1634. St. Mary's.  
Rhode Island. 1636. Providence.  
Delaware. 1638. Wilmington.  
North Carolina. 1653. Albemarle Sound.  
New Jersey. 1664. Elizabethtown.  
South Carolina. 1670. Ashley River.  
Pennsylvania. 1682. Chester.  
Georgia. 1733. Savannah.
2. See any good book of outlines.
3. General Cause, the democratic idea, gathering force in many English minds, since the Magna Charta.

Immediate cause, taxation without representation, followed by measures enacted by Parliament, intended as punishment for the colonies, because of their objection to such taxation.

The Great Lakes and Canada on the north, the Atlantic on the east, Florida on the south at 31 degrees north latitude, from the Mississippi to the Apalachicola, then by the present south boundary of Georgia to the Atlantic, on the west by

the Mississippi. The northeast boundary, the southern boundary, disputed by Spain, and the northwest boundary from the source of the Mississippi to the Lake of the Woods, were all indefinite.

4. Omitted.

5. Politician from the North who went South at the close of the war and gained power and office through the negro following and votes. Free Soiler was a member of the Free Soil party, 1848—1856.

The Monitor, a flat-decked iron clad gunboat with revolving gun tower in the center of the deck, arrived that night and in the morning attacked the Merrimac. Neither could injure the other during four hours of fighting, after which the Merrimac withdrew to Norfolk and the Monitor remained to protect the Union fleet. March 8, 1862. The Merrimac sank the Cumberland and compelled the Congress to surrender, then steamed to Norfolk, expecting to capture or destroy next day the entire Union fleet at Hampton Roads.

Reconstruction Period was from the close of the Civil War to about 1880.

An abolitionist was one who wanted to remove slavery entirely from the United States.

6. The immediate cause was the blowing up of the Maine.  
Remote cause—Spain's treatment of Cuba.

Porto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines.

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#### AMERICAN HISTORY, 1906.

1. Fur traders settled on Manhattan Island shortly after 1609, but the first lasting colony was formed in 1624 by the Holland West India company. Peter Minuit bought the Island

from the Indians for 60 guilders. The town was founded in 1626 and called New Amsterdam. In 1660 the population was nearly 1,000. The inhabitants farmed and traded, and defended the settlement by a stockade across the Island on the line of present Wall street, and a fort on the site of the Battery. In 1664, the town passed into the hands of the English and was renamed New York.

2. a. Royal, Charter, and Proprietary.  
b. A legislature.  
c. Sometimes by the king, sometimes by the proprietor, and sometimes by the vote of the people.  
d. To see that the laws were obeyed and enforced.
3. a. A peninsula of the James River, about 40 miles from its mouth. This peninsula has since become an island. Ease of protection.  
b. By ships which landed at the planter's wharves, with goods to be traded for tobacco.
4. a. Omitted.  
b. The commissary department, by mistake, had the supplies in another place; the country people round about sold their supplies to the British.
5. The United States gained the territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and parts of Wyoming and Colorado. Mexico accepted the Rio Grande as the southern boundary of Texas. California became the greatest gold producing section of the world, and other parts of the territory have yielded enormous amounts of silver.
6. a. Central southern Pennsylvania.  
b. July 1—3, 1863.  
c. Meade, Lee.  
d. Pickett's.  
e. Turning point of the war.
7. 1867. \$7,200,000. Thought inadvisable by many at that time, but now recognized as valuable.

8. a. Constitution.  
b. Constitutional convention, 1787.  
c. Tenth amendment.
9. a. Reaper, McCormick.  
b. Cotton Gin, Whitney.  
c. Steamboat, Fulton.  
d. Locomotive, Stephenson.  
e. Sewing Machine, Howe.
10. a. Beads made of sea shells, for decoration and for money.  
b. Supporters of the king during the Revolution.  
c. Where the first Continental Congress met, 1774.  
d. Means by which slaves were carried secretly to Canada.  
e. United States paper money, mere promises by the government to pay, and without security.  
f. In commerce, a combination of manufacturers or others for the purpose of securing a monopoly of some article, or of controlling its production or selling price.
11. a. Roger Williams insisted that church and state should be separate.  
b. Hamilton put the credit of the United States upon a sound basis.  
c. Jackson insisted that the laws of the United States must be obeyed.  
d. Clinton built the Erie Canal.  
e. By treaty with Spain in 1819 the southern boundary of Oregon was  $42^{\circ}$  north. Thence to  $54^{\circ} 40'$  north and all west of the Rockies was disputed territory, claimed by both Great Britain and the United States, jointly occupied by treaty in 1818. Marcus Whitman led several thousand settlers from the United States to the Columbian region in 1843, which strengthened the United States claim to this territory. To please northern Democrats, that party in its national convention in 1844 declared for the occupation of Oregon up to  $54^{\circ} 40'$ . "Fifty-four-forty-or-fight" became a party war-cry. After Texas

was annexed the United States served notice on Great Britain that joint occupancy of Oregon must cease after one year. England refused to accept 54° 40', as that would shut her from the Pacific, and proposed 49°, which line already separated a part of Canada from the United States. A treaty accepting this was concluded in 1846.

f. Theodore Roosevelt was governor of New York and afterward President of the United States.

12. Fight between Merrimac and Monitor.

Settlement of Jamestown.

Fortress Monroe, Norfolk.

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#### AMERICAN HISTORY, 1st, 1907.

1. 1492. Discovery of America by Columbus.  
1776. Declaration of Independence.  
1789. Washington becomes President.  
1803. Louisiana Purchase.  
1809. Slave importation stopped.  
1831. Reaper invented.  
1846. Oregon acquired.  
1863. Emancipation Proclamation.  
1899. United States becomes a world power.  
1914. Panama Canal opened.

2. a. English. Farming.  
b. Spanish. Soldiery and adventure.  
c. French. Hunters and trappers.  
d. Spanish. Franciscan monks.  
e. French. Fur traders.

3. 1. England was organizing the new government in India.

2. A lack of unity in England as to the proper treatment of America.

3. Many colonies had originated because of England's oppression; hence further oppression was resisted more strenuously.

4. The colonies had developed fighting men in the Indian wars.

5. British soldiers were not accustomed to the kind of war the colonists waged.

4. 1. Wolfe's Cave is the place where Wolfe, the English general, landed below the Heights of Abraham, at the time of his attack on Quebec, during the French and Indian war.

2. In Boston. A meeting place of patriots before and during the Revolutionary war.

3. Philadelphia. Meeting place of the Second Continental Congress; and where the Declaration of Independence was signed.

4. At Hartford. Wadsworth hid the Connecticut Charter here when Andros tried to take it away.

5. At San Antonio, Texas. Mexicans massacred a band of Texans resisting here, during Texan struggle for independence.

6. Northwestern Maryland on Potomac. A drawn battle between McLellan and Lee with the effect of a Union victory since Lee retreated across the Potomac.

7. A few miles northwest of Philadelphia. American Army wintered there in 1777—78.

8. Charleston, S. C. Major Anderson surrendered it to General Beauregard, April 14, 1861.

5. 1. Pontiac, Indian leader in a war between the Ottawas and allied tribes and the English settlements west of the Alleghenies.

2. Leader in settlement of Rhode Island.

3. First governor of New Netherlands.

4. A governor of Virginia, opposed to education.

5. An American patriot hanged by British as a spy.

6. Union Admiral. Ran past forts at New Orleans and compelled city to surrender 1862. Repeated at Mobile, 1864.

7. Actor who assassinated President Lincoln.

6. See Constitution.
7. a. Movement of the center of political power away from Virginia and Massachusetts.  
b. No further extension of slavery.
8. Dred Scott, a slave, had been taken by his master to Illinois, then to Minnesota. When taken back to Missouri, he sued for his freedom on the ground of residence in free territory. Judge Taney of the Supreme Court decided against him. This meant that a negro had no rights in any part of the United States.
9. An attempt to remove the Sioux to a new reservation in 1876 led to a war with this tribe under Sitting Bull, in which General Custer and his 262 men were massacred.
- General Jackson, defending New Orleans, in war of 1812, with 6,000 rifle men, defeated 10,000 British under Pakenham, who lost 2,600 men in twenty-five minutes, while the Americans had eight killed and thirteen wounded. This battle was fought after the treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent.
10. The Embargo was intended to injure England, to which goods were carried.  
The Blockade was intended to injure the Confederate states by keeping the cotton at home.
11. Cotton Gin, 1794; Steamboat, 1807; Locomotive, 1814; Telegraph, 1844; Sewing Machine, 1846.
12. a. A sentence from the Ordinance of 1787.  
b. During Adams' administration United States envoys were refused audience by the French Directory unless a bribe were paid. Charles C. Pinckney, our minister to France made this reply to the demand.  
c. Declaration of the colonists just previous to the Revolution.  
d. An order issued on January 29, 1861, by John A. Dix, Secretary of the Treasury, apropos of a report that

an attack was about to be made on the United States Custom House at New Orleans by secessionists.

e. Perry's dispatch to General Harrison after the battle of Lake Erie.

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#### AMERICAN HISTORY, 2nd, 1907.

1. St. Augustine. 1565. Spaniards.

Santa Fe. 1582. Spaniards.

Port Royal. 1605. French.

Jamestown. 1607. English.

Quebec. 1608. French.

2. First settlement in Georgia was Savannah, in 1733, by Oglethorpe, as a home for poor people and debtors of England. It became a royal province about 1751.

3. De Soto discovered the Mississippi in 1541.

Marquette and Joliet went from Straits of Mackinaw into Green Bay, up the Fox River, across the portage to the Wisconsin, then down that river to the Mississippi in 1673. They went down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Arkansas. Father Hennepin explored the upper part of the Mississippi to St. Anthony's Falls, 1681.

La Salle explored the lower part of the Mississippi from the Illinois river to its mouth, in 1682.

4. 1. First, no bill of rights.

Second, too strong central government.

2. Hamilton, Madison.

3. Patrick Henry, James Monroe.

5. 1. Doubled the area of the United States.

2. Insured an open Mississippi.

3. Made the United States dominant on Western continent.

4. Paved the way for all subsequent purchases of territory under the treaty making power of Congress.

6. Jackson was bold and dashing by nature. He was in the army of the Revolution at thirteen. He had a hasty temper, fought several duels, and killed one man. He was representative and senator in the United States congress, Judge of the state supreme court, general in the war of 1812, and President of the United States. During his presidency he removed 690 office holders to make room for his political friends. He opposed the United States Bank. Born in 1767, died 1845.

7. Stephen A. Douglas; the region north of  $36^{\circ} 30'$  between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains was to be divided into two territories, Kansas and Nebraska, the people of which were to decide the slavery question; nullified it; in 1857 the free-state men carried the territorial election.

8. See 5, 1905.

9. The chief dispute was in regard to the electoral votes of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. If all these votes were counted as Republican, Hayes would have 185, and Tilden 184. The Electoral Commission appointed unconstitutionally by Congress, especially for this case, was made up of five Senators, five Representatives, and five Judges of the Supreme Court. Of these, eight were Republicans and seven were Democrats. The decision was for Hayes by a vote of eight to seven.

10. In 1882 a bill was passed by Congress prohibiting the immigration of Chinese laborers for a period of ten years. In 1888 Congress passed a law forbidding the return of Chinese laborers who had once left this country. In 1892 the Geary law was passed continuing this policy.

11. Settlement of Jamestown.

Declaration of Independence.

Purchase of Louisiana.

Missouri Compromise.

Inauguration of Lincoln; beginning of the Civil War.

12. John C. Calhoun, one of the chief advocates of State Sovereignty.

Henry Clay, chief advocate of Missouri Compromise, compromise tariff of 1833 and the compromise of 1850.

Thomas Edison. Incandescent electric light, many improvements of the telephone and telegraph, the phonograph and many other inventions.

Elias Howe. The sewing machine.

William Henry Seward, the most prominent cabinet member during the Civil War.

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#### AMERICAN HISTORY, 1st, 1908.

1. a. St. Augustine. 1565.  
b. Jamestown. 1607.  
c. Quebec. 1541.  
d. New York. 1613.  
e. Wilmington, Del. 1638.

2. a. See 4 1st., 1907.

b. A triple campaign was planned by the British for the control of the Hudson. Burgoyne was to go south from Canada, Howe to march north from New York, and St. Leger to go down the Mohawk, and all three meet at Albany. Howe diverted his army to take Philadelphia, Arnold forced St. Leger to retreat to Canada, Stark captured Burgoyne's Hessians at Bennington; Arnold and Morgan defeated Burgoyne in the first and second battles of Bemis Heights, and the Americans under Gates compelled him to surrender his entire army at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777.

Results: The Hudson remained under control of the Americans, France recognized American independence, and aided Americans with men and money.

- c. See 6, 1906.
- d. Northeast Louisiana, on the Mississippi River. Surrendered to Grant after a siege of six months duration, July 4, 1863. This opened the Mississippi to the mouth.

- e. On the southwest coast of Luzon, in the Philippine Islands. Taken by Dewey, from Spaniards, August 13, 1898.
3. a. Louisiana Purchase.  
b. Origin of the National Republican Party, later called Whigs, representing the "American System", advocating protection to industries, a United States Bank, a national currency and national aid to public improvements.  
c. Settlement of the Oregon boundary.  
d. Dred Scott decision.  
e. The Panic of 1873.
4. a. First slaves in America were sold by the Dutch to the settlers in Virginia.  
b. Congress passed a law prohibiting the importation of slaves, to take effect in 1809.  
c. Missouri Compromise.  
d. The Omnibus Bill.  
e. The Thirteenth Amendment.
- or—
- a. Cotton Gin by Eli Whitney.  
b. Fulton's Steamboat.  
c. Morse completed the electric telegraph so that messages could be sent.  
d. Telegraph by Morse.  
e. Sewing Machine by Elias Howe.
5. a. Abraham Lincoln.  
b. As commander-in-chief of the army.  
c. Issued September 23, 1862, effective January 1, 1863.  
d. To states then in rebellion against the United States.  
e. It provided for the freedom of all persons held as slaves in such rebellious territory.
6. a. No public capacity; as a privateer.  
b. As Secretary of the Treasury and as member of the Constitutional Convention.  
c. As General and as Commander-in-chief of the Army of the United States.

- d. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
  - e. As Secretary of War and as Vice President.
  - f. As United States Senator and as Secretary of State.
  - g. As Speaker of the House, as Senator and as chief advocate of the Missouri Compromise.
  - h. As Rear-admiral, Vice admiral, and as Admiral in the United States navy.
  - i. Brigadier General under Grant, and as General when Grant was elected President.
  - j. As Secretary of State under Harrison.
7. Florida. 1819. Purchase from Spain.  
Texas. 1836. By annexation.  
Oregon. 1804. By exploration of Lewis and Clark.  
Alaska. 1867. Purchase from Russia for \$7,200,000.  
Hawaii. 1898. Annexation.
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**AMERICAN HISTORY, 2nd, 1908.**

1. 1. The coast of North America from Labrador to North Carolina.
  2. Southeastern part of what is now the United States.
  3. Coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador and the St. Lawrence to Montreal.
  4. The Upper Mississippi.
  5. The southeastern and southern part of South America.
2. 1. Charter. To a representative form. Governor Yeardley called an election of two men from each neighborhood to form the House of Burgesses. These, with the Governor and his council, formed the General Assembly of Virginia.
  2. Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York and New Jersey.

3. John Harvard, in 1638.
4. a. New York.  
b. Virginia.
3. 1. Thomas Paine.  
2. Thomas Jefferson.  
3. Harriet Beecher Stowe.  
4. Francis Scott Key.  
5. Oliver Wendell Holmes.
4. 1. Saratoga.  
2. The impressment of seamen.  
3. State's Rights and Slavery.  
4. To vote.
5. 1. Perry's victory.  
2. Tyler vetoes two bills for a "Bank of the United States", passed by Congress.  
3. Kansas-Nebraska bill passed.  
4. Impeachment of Johnson.  
5. Chinese exclusion act passed.
6. 1. Robert Morris, Superintendent of Finance, Revolution.  
2. Noah Webster, Writer of Dictionary.  
3. Daniel Boone, Pioneer in Kentucky.  
4. Cyrus McCormick, Inventor of the Harvester.  
5. John Ericcson, Inventor of the Monitor.  
6. John Brown, Insurrection at Harper's Ferry.  
7. George G. Meade, General at Gettysburg.  
8. Francis Parkman, Historical writer.  
9. Cyrus W. Field, Laid first Atlantic Cable.  
10. George Dewey, Admiral at Manila.
7. 1. The principle that officials in government employ shall obtain position by examination and hold same by merit.  
2. The privilege of voting by women.  
3. A day appointed by the President on which trees shall be planted.

4. A duty paid on imported goods, designed to keep prices higher for protection of home industries.

5. An international sanitary benevolent society intended to reduce the horrors of war by caring for the wounded and otherwise needy; in times of peace to fight widespread disease, whether contagious or not; and in times of great disasters, such as fire, famine, or flood to aid the needy and destitute.

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#### AMERICAN HISTORY, 1909.

1. 1. It proved first, that the earth was round; second, that America was not made up of islands off the coast of Asia, as was the opinion of most geographers up to this time, but a new continent.

2. Sir Francis Drake.

3. The Panama Canal.

2. 1. Tobacco.

2. By fishing, farming, lumbering and trading.

3. Farming.

4. Rice and cotton.

3. 1. To give England control of both the import and export trade of America.

2. The enlargement of English territory, afterward to be the United States.

3. An act of Parliament which provided that every newspaper, pamphlet, advertisement, bill of merchandise, and legal documents of every kind should bear a government stamp.

4. On the evening of December 16, 1773, about fifty men dressed as Indians, boarded the vessels in Boston Harbor, and threw overboard three hundred forty-two chests of tea. They were angry because the tea was sent by King

George to be sold at a low price, who hoped thereby to trick the Americans into buying this low-priced tea with the duty on, thus acknowledging the right of Parliament to tax them. But the Americans refused to be tricked.

4. 1. This territory included what is now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, with following reservations: Connecticut reserved a tract of land one hundred and twenty miles long on the southern shore of Lake Erie, called the "Western Reserve."

Virginia made two reservations, one between the Miami and Scioto Rivers, to pay soldiers of the Revolution and one in southern Indiana, called Clark's Grant, for rewarding the men who were in Clark's expedition.

2. Ceded to the National Government by the original states having western land claims.

3. 1. It provided for:

- (1). The government of the territories.
- (2). The prohibition of slavery forever in the Northwest Territory.
- (3). Religious freedom to all settlers in the Northwest Territory.
- (4). That schools and the means of education should be forever encouraged.

5. 1. Balboa.

2. Menendez.

3. Eli Whitney.

4. Lewis and Clark.

5. Commodore Thomas Macdonough.

6. Elias Howe.

7. Samuel Morse.

8. Commodore Matthew C. Perry, brother of Commodore O. H. Perry.

9. Henry Clay.

10. General Grant.

6. 1. De Soto.

2. To acquire possession of the Mississippi valley for the King of France, by exploration.

3. Until 1795, the Spaniards charged a heavy duty at New Orleans on goods floated down the Mississippi, and sometimes seized both boat and cargo. The settlers, angered, threatened to raise an army to drive out the Spaniards. But by treaty in 1795, Spain granted the free use of the Mississippi to western settlers.

4. In 1802, trading privilege at New Orleans was withdrawn from Americans by Spain.

7. 1. The fertility of its soil and its capacity for wheat production.

2. The discovery of silver in 1853 and of gold in paying quantities in 1859.

3. The pleasing climate, fertility of the soil in the agricultural sections, and the profusion of timber in the timbered parts.

8. 1. To secure to fugitives, when arrested, the right of trial by jury.

2. To determine a specific arbitrary ratio of the purchasing power of equal weights of gold and silver.

3. To provide care and education for the negroes; to provide means by which government land could be purchased cheaply by them; and to give them further military protection.

4. It provided that employees of the government were to be classified, and appointed on the basis of competitive examinations, first on probationary, and second on permanent appointments. It forbade recommendations for place by congressmen, and assessment of employees or contributions by them for political purposes.

5. It provided that no foreigner should be imported under a labor contract.

**AMERICAN HISTORY, 1910.**

- I. a. Columbus.  
b. Balboa.  
c. Ponce de Leon.  
d. Vasco de Gama.  
e. De Soto.  
f. John Cabot.  
g. Lieutenant Zebulon Pike.  
h. Jacques Cartier.  
i. Captain Robert Gray.  
j. Marshall and Sutter.
- II. a. A wigwam is conical in form and is composed of a framework of poles and a covering of skins, mats, bark or rushes. It is made large enough for sleeping or living room and high enough generally for an adult to stand upright in the center.  
b. Hatchet and maul.  
c. Iriquois.  
d. Algonquins.  
e. He attempted to harm his enemy as much as possible without getting into danger himself. He avoided fighting in the open and exposing himself to view. The one who gathered the most scalps was the greatest hero. Treachery did not detract from his heroism. He skulked in the woods and grass like a wild beast to surprise his prey, and often attacked women and children. We think of that conduct as cowardly, yet really the Indian was courageous in many ways.
- III. a. Several things led to westward migration after 1815:
  1. The Louisiana Purchase offered a large territory for settlement.
  2. The Treaty of Ghent made the nation more stable and national citizenship stronger.

3. The Cumberland road, built from Cumberland, Maryland, in 1811, over the Cumberland Mountains, partly by Braddock's military road, to the Ohio River at Wheeling, West Virginia.
  4. The people of Europe, impoverished by the wars of Napoleon, came to America in great numbers.
    - b. Six. Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri.
    - c. The Erie Canal.
    - d. Each new state admitted, became the center of agitation as to whether it should be free or slave.
    - e. It made a home market for the factories of New England.
- IV. a. Stephen A. Douglas.
- b. To give new states, formed from the Louisiana Purchase the right to decide for themselves whether they would enter the Union free or slave states.
  - c. It nullified it.
  - d. A civil war accompanied by much bloodshed, until Kansas was admitted as a free state in 1861.
- V. a. South Carolina.
- b. The Confederate States of America.
  - c. Jefferson Davis.
  - d. Montgomery, Alabama, first, and Richmond, Virginia, later.
  - e. The capture of Fort Sumter. The seizure of navy yards, forts, and arsenals, south of the Mason and Dixon line, by the Confederacy, before the capture of Fort Sumter, might be considered acts of war.
- VI. a. The Northmen.
- b. Magellan.
  - c. George Calvert, Lord Baltimore.
  - d. George Washington.
  - e. Thomas Jefferson.
  - f. Abraham Lincoln.
  - g. Sherman.

- h. Professor Bell.
  - i. Dewey.
  - j. Theodore Roosevelt.
- VII. a. It stimulated the production of cotton enormously.  
b. It increased the price of land.  
c. It increased the demand for slaves.  
d. It led to the building of large cotton mills in the North.  
e. It greatly increased our exports.
- VIII. In Rhode Island real estate owners and their eldest sons only, had the right to vote. Thomas Dorr, headed a party to secure general male citizen suffrage and was elected governor in 1842. The opposing party, headed by Governor King, denied Dorr's right to the office. The resort to arms on both sides did not produce bloodshed. Dorr was imprisoned, released a few years later, and finally saw his cause triumph.  
b. An amendment to a bill before Congress in 1846, to pay Mexico for the lands taken from her in the Mexican war, which amendment provided that the money should be paid, provided none of the territory ever became slave. It failed to pass.  
c. In 1861, Captain Wilkes of the U. S. War Sloop, San Jacinto, forcibly took the Confederate commissioners, Mason and Slidell from the English steamer Trent. We should have had serious trouble with Great Britain, but President Lincoln released Mason and Slidell, and the trouble ended.  
d. In the spring of 1894, a horse dealer named Coxey, led an army of unemployed from Ohio to Washington to demand relief from the government. On this march they begged, stole, and captured trains with which to travel. On arrival at Washington they accomplished nothing and soon disbanded.  
e. Arid lands have been reclaimed or made productive by artificial irrigation, by individuals, corporations, and since 1902 by the Federal Government. This is

done by enormous dams, tunnels, canals, and pumping works from which the water is turned into the lands through pipes, ending in hydrants in some cases and ditches in others. Large portions of formerly called desert land are now among the best agricultural sections in the world.

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**AMERICAN HISTORY, 1st, 1911.**

- I. 1. Articles brought from the Indies to Europe, were ivory, silk, perfumes, precious stones, spices.  
Articles carried from Europe to the Indies, were lumber, metals and articles manufactured from these materials.
2. Venice and Genoa.
3. Genoese went by way of Constantinople and the Black Sea, part of the way by boat and part by caravan.  
Venetians traded by way of Cairo and the Red Sea.
4. The Turks broke up the Genoese trade by way of Constantinople, so Columbus attempted to find another route to India.
  
- II. 1. Plymouth, 1620, on the southern part of the eastern coast of Massachusetts.  
They wanted to find a place where they could worship God as they pleased.
3. Miles Standish, John Carver, and William Bradford.
4. They were religious, quiet, industrious, purposeful people.
5. Under the Plymouth Company as a charter government.

- III. 1. Peter Stuyvesant.  
2. William Penn.  
3. Alexander Hamilton.  
4. James Monroe.  
5. Joseph Smith.  
6. Cyrus McCormick.  
7. Commodore M. C. Perry.  
8. Charles Goodyear.  
9. John Ericsson.  
10. Ulysses S. Grant.
- IV. 1. Through James Gadsden, who was United States minister to Mexico, what is now southern Arizona and southern New Mexico was bought from Mexico for \$10,000,000, in 1853.  
2. It is a statue over one hundred fifty feet high, of Liberty enlightening the World, presented to the United States by citizens of France. It was constructed by Bartholdi, a French sculptor, at a cost of more than \$200,000 dollars. It was unveiled and lighted in the autumn of 1886, on Bedloe's Island, in New York harbor. The foundation cost \$300,000 dollars.  
3. They are artificial banks, built along the Mississippi at its mouth to narrow its channel, thereby causing a swifter rush of water through the channel, which keeps it deeper and clear of sediment, so that New Orleans may now be reached by trans-Atlantic steamers. This work, under the direction of Captain James B. Eads, a St. Louis engineer, was completed in 1879.  
4. The United States battle ship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor by the explosion of a submarine mine on February 15, 1898, and sank with 266 of her officers and crew. Intervention for Cuba and war with Spain were the immediate results.  
5. One was laid in 1858 from Newfoundland to Ireland but it parted in mid-ocean after three weeks

of service. In 1865, Cyrus W. Field, at the head of the enterprise laid 1,200 miles, when it again broke. In 1866 a cable was successfully laid.

- V. 1. Ulysses S. Grant, William T. Sherman and George D. Meade.  
Robert E. Lee, and Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson.
2. Rosecrans was the Union General, Bragg, the Confederate. The battle on September 19, 1863, gave victory to neither side. On the second day September 20, Longstreet drove the Federal center and right, weakened by the movement of the troops to aid the left, from the field. Rosecrans was at the head of the defeated part of the army. But General Thomas, at the head of the left, held fast against the enemy during the entire afternoon. At night he retreated towards Chattanooga, where the entire Union army was besieged by Bragg.
3. Control by the Union force meant a divided Confederacy, by the rebels, a united Confederacy.
4. At Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865, by General Robert E. Lee to General U. S. Grant.
- VI. 1. Florida was the home of outlaws, such as pirates, smugglers, and also of Seminole Indians, who were unruly. General Jackson raided the province in 1818, chased the outlaws out of their hiding places and punished them vigorously. Spain was displeased at this, and finally to avoid further trouble sold the province to the United States.
2. In order that another slave state would be added to the Union.
- VII. 1. Gross fraud and irregularities were charged against the elections in Oregon, South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana though both Republicans and Democrats claimed the victory. In order to settle the contest, Congress referred the matter to a Joint Electoral Commission, composed of five judges of

the Supreme Court, five representatives, and five senators. This Commission decided that Hayes had 185 electoral votes and Tilden 184.

- VIII. 1. Forty-six.  
2. Nine.  
3. Two.  
4. Fifteen.  
5. Nine.
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#### AMERICAN HISTORY, 2nd, 1911.

- I. a. The Norsemen.  
b. "Leif the Lucky."  
c. Vineland.  
d. Longfellow.
- II. a. For colonial trade with England.  
b. For colonial trade with Holland.  
c. As a home for the oppressed Quakers.  
d. As a home for the oppressed debtors of England.
- III. a. John Carver.  
b. Champlain.  
c. Father Hennepin.  
d. Patrick Henry.  
e. John Hancock.  
f. Francis Marion.  
g. General Lafayette.  
h. Henry Clay.  
i. Commodore Perry.  
j. Grant.
- IV. 1. The royal governors were generally obnoxious to the colonies, so a standing quarrel over these existed between the colonies and the mother country.  
2. Taxation without representation.

3. The Stamp Act.
  4. The Navigation Acts.
  5. The Mutiny Act.
- V. a. The Louisiana Purchase.  
b. Florida.  
c. The Gadsden Purchase.  
d. Alaska.  
e. Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii.
- VI. a. The Embargo was a law passed in 1807, forbidding any vessel to leave an American port. The price of products fell, and American trade suffered.  
b. Nullification is the principle that state authority has the right to annul a law passed by Congress. It made no particular progress before the Civil War, and, of course, disappeared with that war.  
c. The Fugitive Slave Law provided that any citizen must, when summoned, aid in the capture of the slave and return to his owner. Feeling ran so high against its operation that many northern states passed personal liberty laws, opposing the operation of the federal law.  
d. The right of a citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state. The negro thus acquired the right to vote before he could use it intelligently.  
e. The Tenure of Office bill denied to the President the right to dismiss federal officials and even the members of his own cabinet without the consent of the Senate. President Johnson dismissed Stanton, Secretary of War, and was impeached for it, but was not convicted.  
f. The Civil Service Reform acts of 1883 gave the President power to appoint a commission to examine all persons seeking lower grade offices under the federal government, and to recommend those they thought fit. Other acts have regulated and defined the work of this commission. It saves the

time and energy of the President for more important duties and removes appointments from politics.

- g. The Pension Act of 1890 added 480,000 names to the list of pensioned soldiers. It increased the pension cost about \$145,000,000 dollars per year.
- VII. a. The acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase.  
b. Missouri Compromise.  
c. The Omnibus Bill of 1850.  
d. The Kansas and Nebraska Bill of 1854.  
e. The Dred Scott Decision; John Brown raid; the secession of Seven States.
- VIII. a. Federalist party made up of those who had voted for the adoption of the Constitution and their adherents.  
b. People, in general, who were in favor of abolishing slavery.  
c. Free Soilers were a party composed of Wilmot Proviso Democrats, some Whigs and anti-slavery men organized in 1852. They afterwards became the Republican Party.  
d. An unorganized opposition to the Kansas and Nebraska bill, by anti-slavery-extension Democrats and Whigs.

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AMERICAN HISTORY, 1st, 1912.

- I. a. Americus Vespuclius.  
b. Ponce de Leon.  
c. Quebec.  
d. Jamestown.  
e. Roger Williams.  
f. Swedes.

- g. Salem, Massachusetts.
  - h. New Netherlands.
  - i. Canada.
  - j. Jamestown.
- II. a. The Stamp Act of 1765 was passed by Parliament and provided that stamps must be placed on legal documents, newspapers, etc., and the revenue from the sale was used to pay the soldiers quartered in the colonies.
- b. 1. It broke up the English plans for the war.
  - 2. It secured the aid of France for the United States.
  - 3. It prevented opening a way for the British from Canada to New York City.
  - 4. It gave the Americans renewed courage.
  - 5. It led Great Britain to make liberal proposals for closing the war and yet retain her colonies.
- c. 1. It had no chief executive.
  - 2. Its congress could not compel obedience to the laws passed.
  - 3. It could not compel the people to furnish money for the support of the government.
  - 4. It could not compel men to serve in the army for the defense of the country.
  - 5. No law could be passed without the consent of nine states.
- III. a. President Monroe's message to congress, December 2, 1823.
- b. Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848.
  - c. Commodore M. C. Perry, in 1854.
  - d. Between the United States and British Columbia.
  - e. Treaty with Panama, 1903.
- IV. a. 1. That Missouri should be admitted as a slave state.  
2. That Maine should be admitted as a free state.  
3. That slavery should be forever prohibited in all other territory of the Louisiana Purchase north of 36° and 30'.

- b. 1. That California be admitted as a free state.  
2. That the territories of Utah and New Mexico be organized without mention of slavery.  
3. That the slave trade be abolished in the District of Columbia.  
4. That Texas be paid \$10,000,000 dollars for territory ceded by it to the Federal Government.  
5. That runaway slaves be returned with more certainty and with stronger Federal enforcement than hitherto.
  - c. 1. That Kansas and Nebraska be organized as territories.  
2. That later they were to enter the union as free or slave states, according to the vote of their citizens.
- V. a. Passed 1787; provided that the Northwest Territory be divided into five states. Religious freedom, encouragement for education, and prohibition of slavery forever, were the important provisions.
- b. Purchased in 1803 of France, by President Jefferson, for \$15,000,000 dollars. It contains 900,000 square miles, and cost us less than three cents an acre.
- c. Reconstruction was the process by which the ceded states were restored to the status as states which they were in before the war. Johnson recognized the state government which had been organized during the latter part of the war in Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana. Provisional governors were appointed in the other states, who called conventions to form loyal governments. These conventions met and repealed the ordinances of secession; repudiated the rebel war debt; and ratified the thirteenth amendment. Congress did not accept Johnson's policy, and required that states should ratify the fourteenth amendment. The southern states generally re-

fused to ratify it and congress passed a reconstruction act over the president's veto by which six southern states were restored to the union in 1868. Four others accepted the conditions of restoration in 1870. Tennessee had been re-admitted in 1866.

- d. Dred Scott, a slave sued for his freedom on the grounds that his master had taken him from Missouri into Illinois and later into the territory now Minnesota. The case reached the United States Supreme Court. The court decided:
  - 1. That the slave was not a citizen of the United States.
  - 2. That neither congress nor the people of a territory had a right to interfere with the holding of slaves by the owner in that territory.
  - 3. That the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional.

The decision was rendered in 1857.

- VI. a. Robert Fulton.  
b. Commodore Perry.  
c. President Jackson.  
d. Anti Abolitionists.  
e. Harriet Beecher Stowe.  
f. General Meade.  
g. Grant's.  
h. Hayes.  
i. Elias Howe.  
j. Roosevelt.
- VII. a. Under the "Spoils System" government employees were turned from office when a new political party came into power, thereby impairing the service.  
b. Different passenger and freight rates in various states, and discrimination in favor of large shippers and favorably located places.  
c. Restraint of trade made possible by combination of larger business interests.

- d. That Congress might have the services of this board in investigating the cost of production of manufactured articles in other countries and the cost of the same in the United States, as an intelligent basis for tariff legislation.
  - e. See Civics.
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**AMERICAN HISTORY, 2nd, 1912.**

- I. a. The East Indies.  
b. Ferdinand and Isabella, sovereigns of Spain.  
c. Mariner's compass and astrolabe.  
d. Friday, October 12, 1492.  
e. San Salvador.  
f. By ringing of church bells and shouts of welcome.  
g. Three.  
h. For the double purpose of making settlements and finding riches.  
i. Poor, forsaken, and ignorant of the meaning of his discoveries.
- II. a. Plymouth Rock, 1620.  
b. John Carver.  
c. Farming and fishing.  
d. Roger Williams and Mrs. Anne Hutchinson.  
e. Harvard.  
f. Protection against the Indians and to resist the entrance of the Dutch into the Connecticut valley.  
g. 1684.
- III. a. Aim; To cut New England off from the other colonies. Causes of failures; Howe moved to Philadelphia instead of up the Hudson. St. Leger was defeated at Fort Schuyler. Colonel Baum was defeated at Bennington.

- b. Arnold was reprimanded by Congress for misconduct in commanding Philadelphia. To be revenged, he asked for the command of West Point, the main strategic point on the Hudson, and it was given him in July, 1780. He arranged with Major Andre to surrender it to the British. Andre was captured with the evidence of Arnold's treachery in the papers on his person. The American officer to whom he was delivered, not suspecting Arnold, sent him word of the capture. Arnold fled to British protection and served as a British officer during the rest of the war.
- IV. a. Eli Whitney's.  
b. Robert Fulton's.  
c. McCormick's.  
d. Trolley Lines.  
e. By irrigation.  
f. Professor Bell's.  
g. The Anti-Contract-Labor Law of 1885.  
h. The Homestead Law of 1862.  
i. The linotype machine.  
j. Ninety-two million.
- V. a. "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."  
b. Congress had power to levy and collect taxes or duties for the maintenance of the government. Congress could provide an army.  
c. That we might not be involved in a quarrel with England.  
d. See V, d. 1st, 1912.  
e. To weaken the South by taking away the help of the slaves on plantation and in camp; and for the moral effect it would have on the attitude of foreign nations toward the United States.

- VI. a. Polygamy.
- b. January 1, 1911, the following states were operating laws either statutory or constitutional, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors: Alabama, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Tennessee.
- c. To secure for the laborer reasonable hours, better wages, and sanitary conditions in places of labor, and regulate child and woman labor.
- d. Department of Commerce and Labor.
- e. See 7, 5, 2nd 1908.
- VII. a. The distinctive feature of the Australian Ballot is that the voter is furnished a booth in which he prepares his ballot alone.
- b. Theoretically the term "Gold Standard" means that a nation having this standard will redeem any kind of money it has issued in gold, dollar for dollar. Practically, in the United States it means that any money issued is accepted as readily and is as valuable as a purchasing medium as gold.
- c. The World's Columbian Exposition was an immense fair held in Chicago, in 1893, to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. It was designed to occur in 1892, but preparations were not complete then. It continued from May until October.
- d. Pension Act—The new Pension Act was passed in 1890, during McKinley's administration. It added nearly half a million names to the pension list. At the beginning of this century the total number of pensions was nearly a million.
- e. In 1815, the New York Peace Society was organized and later the same year, the Massachusetts Peace Society. In 1816, the English Peace Society was founded in London. From the English and American beginnings the peace movement has spread to all countries, resulting in the first Hague Conference in 1899, and numerous arbitration

treaties between different pairs of nations, until the number of such treaties now operating is well toward 200. The object of the movement is to do away with war.

- f. Speculation following the rapid growth of the West, disastrous fires in Chicago and Boston, and the large amount of money needed to rebuild them; the increase of manufactures faster than demand for them; and the mass of paper money issued during the war and its fluctuating value, were the causes of this panic.
  - g. A corrupt body of officials in New York City for several years, just previous to 1873, headed by William Marcy Tweed, a commissioner of public works and a Tammany boss. They protected thieving in all forms and stole enormously from the city treasury. The ring was broken up in 1873, and Tweed was sentenced to the penitentiary, but was freed on appeal.
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#### AMERICAN HISTORY. 1st, 1913.

- I. a. Discovery and Exploration, The French and Indian Wars, The Revolutionary War, Building the Nation, The Civil War, Reconstruction, The Re-united Union.
- b. The Impressment of American seamen by British men-of-war. The contest for free and slave states admitted from the Louisiana Purchase.  
The southern boundary of Texas.  
Competition between Chinese and American labor in the western states.  
The Temperance Reform.

- II.      Balboa; Ponce de Leon; Balboa; De Soto; The Cabots; John Davis; Cartier; Henry Hudson; Father Hennepin; Captain Gray.
- III. a. They were built from timber, cut from the forest on the shore of Lake Erie. Lawrence's motto, "Don't give up the ship" floated over his ship. He sent the message, "We have met the enemy and they are ours; two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and a sloop." It compelled the British to retreat from Detroit and kept the control of the Northwest in our hands.  
b. See 6, 1906. The Union forces were victorious.
- IV.      Nathaniel Bacon was the leader of Bacon's Rebellion in 1676, against the faulty Virginia government.  
Daniel Boone was the pioneer settler of Kentucky.  
Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel.  
Henry Clay was the author of the Missouri Compromise.  
Admiral George Dewey won the Battle of Manila Bay May 1, 1898.  
Benjamin Franklin discovered the identity of electricity and the cause of lightning.  
Robert Fulton invented the steamboat.  
Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence.  
Ferdinand Magellan sailed around the world in 1519-21.  
General William T. Sherman was leader of the campaign against Atlanta in 1864.
- V. a. Andrew Jackson.  
b. Andrew Jackson.  
c. Van Buren.  
d. Cleveland.
- VI. a. Ulysses S. Grant, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Rutherford B. Hayes.

- b. During Grant's term; carpet baggers in the south; Ku Klux Klan arose; Fifteenth Amendment passed; Panic of 1873.

Credit Mobilier Scandal.

Benjamin Harrison's term: McKinley tariff Bill passed; a new pension law passed; Farmer's Alliance originated; large Democratic gains in the state and congressional biennial elections; The People's Party formed.

McKinley's term: Dingley tariff bill passed; Brooklyn became part of "Greater New York"; Blowing up of the Maine; war with Spain; Hawaiian Islands annexed.

Hayes' term: carpet bag governments in the south ended; specie payment resumed; Mississippi jetties completed; business depression in 1877; Hayes vetoes the Chinese exclusion act.

Roosevelt's term: Oklahoma admitted; American intervention in Cuba; destruction of San Francisco; the Portsmouth, New Hampshire treaty signed closing Japan-Russo War; our battle fleet sails around the world.

VII. See Cyclopedias.

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AMERICAN HISTORY. 2nd, 1913.

1. 1. Virginia.
2. Massachusetts.
3. New York.
4. Delaware.

- II. 1. 1. Goods could not be shipped into or from the colonies except in English or Colonial built ships.

2. Goods shipped from continental Europe to America had to come via London, where a duty was collected on them.

2. First, because they had failed to conquer the north, and second, because there were more royalists in the south.

III. 1. See 4a, 1st, 1912.

2. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Missouri and Tennessee.

IV. 1. From New York by the Hudson and Erie Canal; From Philadelphia by the National Road and the Ohio River.

2. 1. It extended the system of slavery to the west and the southwest.

2. It opened a great agricultural region whose products fed and clothed the factory people of the east.

V. Florida, 1819—Spain.

Alaska, 1864—Russia.

Hawaii, 1898—Annexed.

Porto Rico, 1899—Spain.

VI. 1. During Monroe's Administration.

2. The Confederacy.

3. A society for the relief of suffering, especially in times of stress, as war famine, etc. See 7, 5, 2nd, 1908.

4. Trouble in Boston, in 1770, between the citizens and British soldiers, in which several citizens were shot.

5. Means by which slaves were helped to reach Canada.

6. Treaties by means of which the United States could carry on commerce with China.

VII. The Kansas-Nebraska Bill:

1. Two Territories.

2. Compromise of 1820 repealed.

3. History of this repeal.

4. People of territories to decide slavery question.

5. Subject to Constitution of United States.

6. Anti-Nebraska men.

7. Doubtful effect of the law.

8. Effect on Kansas and Nebraska.

9. The vote on the bill.

10. Public sentiment North.

11. Public sentiment South.

**AMERICAN HISTORY,****March, 1914.**

1. a. Columbus discovered Central America in 1502.  
b. De Soto discovered the Mississippi River in 1549.  
c. Cartier discovered the St. Lawrence in 1534.  
d. Cortez discovered New Mexico in 1519.  
e. Captain Gray discovered the Columbia River in 1792.
2. a. Virginia was settled at Jamestown, in 1607, under Captain John Smith, for the purpose of trade.  
b. New York was settled at Fort Orange, in 1623, by Captain Joris, for escape from persecution as protestants.  
c. Rhode Island was settled at Providence in 1636, by Roger Williams, as a haven for those persecuted in the Plymouth colony.  
d. Maryland was settled at St. Mary's, in 1633, by Leonard Calvert, as a religious asylum for persecuted Catholics.  
e. Georgia was settled at Havana, in 1733, by Oglethorpe, as an asylum for English debtors.
3. a. George Washington.  
b. Burgoyne was to advance South from Ticonderoga, St. Leger was to come down to Mohawk Valley, and Howe was to proceed northward from the vicinity of New York.  
c. Battle of Guilford Court House, March 15, 1781.  
d. The treaty of peace was signed at Paris, September 3, 1783.
4. a. Great Britain and the United States both laid claim to Oregon by right of discovery. In 1818, they agreed to joint occupation temporarily. In 1846, by treaty with Great Britain, the present boundary and limits were agreed upon by the two countries.  
b. Florida was obtained from Spain in 1819, by purchase, the price being \$5,000,000.

- c. Texas was obtained by annexation at her request on March 1, 1845.
  - d. New Mexico was obtained by purchase from Mexico, in 1848.
  - e. Hawaii was obtained by annexation in 1898.
5. a. 1. Establishment of a complete blockade of the Southern ports.  
2. The attack and capture of Richmond.  
3. Opening of the Mississippi River.  
4. To march an army from the confederate line in the west through the Carolinas, thence northward into Virginia.
- b. Sherman was commander of the Union forces, and Johnston and Howe of the Confederates.
- c. 1. To strike a blow at the labor system of the slave states.  
2. To satisfy the northern demand for negro freedom.
- d. Johnson did not consider that the southern states had been out of the Union. Proclamations recognizing the states as parts of the Union and removing all restrictions on trade between the two sections were made, and full amnesty granted those who had been in rebellion.
6. a. The object of the Ku Klux Klan was to drive out the carpet baggers and take away the political power of the negroes.
- b. The object of the Albany convention was to form a plan of union against the French.
- c. The purpose of the New England confederation was to protect New England from the mother country, the Dutch in the Connecticut Valley, the French in the North, and the Pequot Indians.
- d. The purpose of the Conway Cable was to ruin the reputation of Washington as a military commander and to remove him from command of the army.
- e. The purpose of the Hartford Convention was to intensify the doctrine of "State's Rights" and possibly to break up the Union.

- f. The purpose of the passage of "Gag Rule" was to prevent the anti-slavery petition to Congress.
  - g. The purpose of the Credit Mobilier was to bribe Congressmen to give favors to the Union Pacific railroad, which it was building.
  - h. The purpose of the Australian ballot is to give secrecy to the vote of an individual.
  - i. The purpose of the Pan American Congress was to enable the people of the nations of the western continent to get better acquainted with each other as a basis for better trade relations and arbitration.
  - j. The purpose of the Hague Tribunal is to decide such international disputes as may be referred to it and thus do away with war, so far as possible.
7. a. 1. That all debts of the National Government should be paid in full.  
2. That the war debts of the several states should be assumed and paid by the National Government.
- b. 1. It provided for the organization of the Kansas and Nebraska territories.  
2. It provided that the people of these territories should decide whether they should enter the Union as free or slave states.
- c. 1. Article 16. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states and without regard to any census or enumeration.  
2. Article 17. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the senate, the executive author-

ity of each state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. Provided, That the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

- d. The purpose of the "Monroe Doctrine" was to prevent foreign nations from gaining any kind of authority or control on the western continent.
- c. 1. Great Britain attempted to compel Venezuela to accept a boundary line distasteful to the latter. Cleveland protested that it was a violation of the Monroe Doctrine, and in 1897, England agreed to arbitration of the matter.  
2. Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, blockaded the ports of Venezuela in 1903, to compel payment of certain debts. President Roosevelt protested against this as a violation of the Monroe Doctrine; the blockade was withdrawn and the case referred to the Hague Tribunal.

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#### AMERICAN HISTORY.

May, 1914.

- 1. a. The Cabots—Labrador.  
b. Hennepin—St. Anthony Falls.  
c. Drake—Oregon Coast.  
d. Henry Hudson—The Hudson River.  
e. Marquette—Exploration of the Mississippi River to to the mouth of the Arkansas.

- f. Coranado—Discovered the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.
  - g. Raleigh—Virginia.
  - h. Champlain—Founded Montreal.
  - i. Cartier—St. Lawrence River.
  - j. Cortez—Mexico.
  - k. De Soto—The Mississippi.
  - l. Lewis and Clark discovered the head water of the Columbia River.
2. a. Rivalry of the two established Christian faiths, Protestant and Catholic.  
Rivalry of France and England for territorial supremacy.
- b. To cut the eastern states from the middle states Burgoyne was to proceed from Canada to Albany via Lake Champlain; St. Leger was to go up the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario to Oswego, then down the Mohawk Valley to Albany. And Howe was to go up the Hudson to Albany, where all were to meet. Burgoyne took Ticonderoga, and Fort Edward. Thence he sent one thousand men to Bennington for supplies. These were destroyed by Colonel Stark. St. Leger besieged Fort Stanwix, Schuyler sent Arnold to relieve it and St. Leger retreated to Oswego. Howe failed to appear, Burgoyne defeated successively at Bemis' Heights, Stillwater and Saratoga, surrendered October 17, 1777.
  - c. 1. It prevented the capture of New York state by the British.  
2. It led the king to offer the colonies everything but independence.  
3. It induced France to give the colonies aid.
3. a. Virginia, at Jamestown.
- b. 1. That Maine should be admitted as a free state.  
2. That Missouri should be admitted as a slave state.  
3. That all territory of the Louisiana purchase North of 36 degrees, 30 minutes, should be free.

- c. 1. To divide the democratic party in the North.  
2. To increase the number of Republicans in the North.
- 4. a. 1619—Introduction of slavery in the United States.  
b. 1607—Settlement of Jamestown.  
c. 1643—New England League; New Haven Colony founded; Roger Williams obtained first charter of Rhode Island.  
d. 1765—Stamp Act passed.  
e. 1620—Landing of the Pilgrims.  
f. 1903—Dispute about the eastern boundary of southern Alaska settled, in favor of the United States.  
g. 1776—Declaration of Independence.  
h. 1858—Discovery of gold in Colorado.  
i. 1789—Inauguration of George Washington.  
j. 1913—Inauguration of Woodrow Wilson.
- 5. a. It prevented France from pushing a claim for aid in her war with Great Britain. It gave Great Britain no reasonable pretext for trouble with the United States.  
b. 1. The cession of a ten-mile strip by Panama to the United States.  
2. The purchase of the French rights in the canal zone.  
3. The question of charging American vessels the same tolls as those of other nations.
- 6. a. 1. Elias Howe. 2. Cyrus McCormick. 3. Eli Whitney. 4. Alexander Bell. 5. Edison. 6. Robert Fulton.  
b. a. To secure control of the Mississippi River; to prevent occupation of the territory by Napoleon's troops; to avoid international trouble with Spain and France.  
b. It increased greatly the area of the United States; gave room for expansion of population, furnished opportunity for the explorer and

geographer and added greatly to the potential wealth in forests, agricultural products and minerals.

7. James Madison—War with Great Britain.

James Monroe—Monroe Doctrine enunciated.

John Quincy Adams—Erie Canal opened.

Andrew Jackson—War on the Bank of the United States.

Martin Van Buren—Financial panic of 1837.

# State Board Examinations

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## GEOGRAPHY, 1905.

All map questions are omitted.

1. North Frigid Zone  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ .  
North Temperate Zone  $43^{\circ}$ .  
Torrid Zone  $47^{\circ}$ .  
South Temperate Zone  $43^{\circ}$ .  
South Frigid Zone  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ .
- 2.
3. Amazon River rises at the foot of the Andes Mountains and flows almost directly east into the Atlantic Ocean. It is very wide and very deep; its valley is heavily forested.  
Parana River rises in the Plateau of Brazil, flows south, west, south, and then east into the Plata River, which is really a great estuary. It is navigable for many miles; it flows through the pampas regions.  
Orinoco River rises in the Plateau of Guiana, flows north and then east across a large delta into the Atlantic Ocean; it flows through a grass land called the llanos.
4. Beet sugar—Germany.  
Cane sugar—Louisiana, U. S.  
Maple sugar—Vermont, U. S.

5

6. Great Britain—Southern Africa.  
Germany—Southwest Africa.  
France—Northern Africa.  
The Netherlands—East Indies, southeast of Asia.  
United States—Philippines, southeast of Asia.
- 

### GEOGRAPHY, 1906.

- 1.
2. The Clyde is a river in southwestern part of Scotland.  
Oxford is a university town on the Thames in England.  
Orkney Islands are north of Scotland.  
Gibraltar is a strait and fortress south of Spain.  
Warsaw is a city in southwestern part of Russia.  
Tiber is a river in western Italy on which Rome is situated.  
Bulgaria is a country bordering on the Black Sea in southern Europe.  
Apennines are mountains which extend through Italy.  
Vatican is the palace of the Pope in Rome, Italy.  
Fiords are drowned young river valleys, steep-walled narrow bays of Norway, Alaska, southern Chile.
3. North Frigid Zone,  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  wide, bounded by Arctic Circle and North Pole.  
North Temperate Zone,  $43^{\circ}$  wide, bounded by Arctic Circle and Tropic of Cancer.  
Torrid Zone,  $47^{\circ}$  wide, bounded by Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn.  
South Temperate Zone,  $43^{\circ}$  wide, bounded by Tropic of Capricorn and Antarctic Circle.  
South Frigid Zone,  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  wide, bounded by the Antarctic Circle and South Pole.

4.

5. Tokyo, 35° North Latitude.

Hondo.

It is about the same size.

Southern California.

6.

7. Iron—Minnesota.

Copper—Montana.

Corn—Iowa.

Coal—Pennsylvania.

Cotton—Texas.

Coke, limestone and iron ore are put into the furnace in layers. The coke burns and melts the limestone and iron. The limestone gathers the impurities and rises to the top where this "slag" is drawn off. The iron, being heavier, is drawn off at the bottom of the furnace and it flows out into molds. In the molds it cools and forms pig iron.

Cotton growing is done in fields. The ground is plowed in the spring and the seeds are drilled in about three feet apart. The plants appear above the ground in about eight days. The young plants must be cultivated and weeded until the flowers appear. The plants grow to be four or five feet in height. The seeds ripen after a period of seventy or eighty days and then the cotton wool is ready for picking.

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#### GEOGRAPHY, 1st, 1907.

1. a.

b.

2.

3. To Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Lake Superior, Soo Canal, Lake Huron, St. Clair River, St. Clair Lake, Detroit River, Lake Erie.

Coal, manufactured articles.

Soo canals and locks.

4. The selvas of the Amazon are tropical jungles, and contain the densest vegetation of the world.

The llanos of Orinoco are grass lands during the rainy season, almost treeless. In the dry season they are scarcely more than desert plains.

The steppes of Russia are great, treeless, salty, grass covered lands, too dry for agriculture.

The Bad Lands of Montana are rocks left after rivers have carried away the softer rocks. They are barren tracts of land, no vegetation is found on the rocky peaks and ridges.

The staked plains of Texas are plains, arid and treeless but valuable grazing lands. Enough grass to support many cattle grows there.

5. Republic.

Cattle grazing.

Rhine, Danube, Po, Rhone.

German, French and Italian.

16,000 square miles.

720 square miles (Faribault).

6. 1. Suez Canal saves trip around Africa.

2. Kiel Canal saves trip around Denmark.

3. Caledonian Canal saves trip around Scotland.

4. Canal du Midi saves trip around Spain.

7. Great Britain, Australia. Supplies mother country with raw materials, offers a market for goods manufactured. Australia sends wool to England and buys much from England.

France, Tunis. France gets most of the trade from Tunis and the Sahara back of it; it secures special privileges for her traders in the Sahara.

The Netherlands, Dutch East Indies. The Dutch get the sugar and spices, refine them and sell them in many lands. The colonies buy great quantities of cotton and other manufactured articles from Holland.

**GEOGRAPHY, 2nd, 1907.**

- 1.
2. Jamaica is an island in the West Indies.  
Luzon is the largest island of the Philippines, southeast of Asia.  
Samoa is a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, southwest of the Hawaiian Islands and east of Australia.  
San Juan is the capital of Porto Rico, on the northeastern coast of the island.  
Sitka is a city on southeastern coast of Alaska.  
Yukon is a river flowing through Canada, across Alaska into Bering Sea.  
Tropic of Capricorn is a parallel  $23\frac{1}{2}$ ° south of the equator, upon which the sun's rays fall directly December 22nd.  
Westminster Abbey is a famous church in London which contains tombs and monuments of many famous men and women.  
Belfast is a city on the northeastern coast of Ireland.  
Seine is a river in northern France which flows northwest into the English Channel.
3. Russia is now a limited monarchy, the ruler is called the Czar, the legislative body, Douma.  
England, limited monarchy. The ruler is a king, but executive power is vested in a cabinet of which the prime minister is the head. Legislative power is vested in House of Lords and House of Commons.  
Switzerland is a republic. The ruler is called "President." Legislative branch is a Congress.  
Germany is a limited monarchy, the ruler is called Kaiser, legislative power is vested in the "Reichstag" and the "Bundesrat."  
Italy is a limited monarchy, the ruler is a king, legislative power is vested in a Parliament.
4. New Orleans—Galveston.  
San Francisco—Seattle.  
Naples—Marseilles.

Buenos Aires—Rio de Janeiro.

Shanghai—Hongkong.

5. New York, Michigan.  
Minnesota, Michigan, Alabama.
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### GEOGRAPHY, 1st, 1908.

1. a.  
b.
2. a. Suez Canal, Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, Soo Canal,  
Manchester Ship Canal, and Welland Canal.  
b. Sahara and Desert of Gobi.  
Plain of India and Amazon valley.
3. a. New England, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota  
Woods; Georgia and South Carolina; Washington  
and Oregon.  
b. a. Corn—Iowa.  
b. Coal—Pennsylvania.  
c. Wheat—Kansas.
4. a. a. Sheffield—Cutlery.  
b. Mecca—Sacred city for Mohammedans.  
c. Trinidad—Asphalt.  
d. Hongkong—British seaport, China.  
e. Melbourne—Capital of Victoria, metropolis of  
Australia.  
b. Porto Rico, in the West Indies, southeast of Florida.  
Wake Island, in the Pacific Ocean, midway between  
Hawaiian Islands and Philippine Islands.  
Tutuila, one of the Samoa Islands in the Pacific  
Ocean, south of the equator.

5. a. Latitude, altitude, nearness to large bodies of water, prevailing winds.  
b. Trans-Siberian Railroad.  
St. Petersburg, Vladivostok, Port Arthur.
6. a. a. Tundra is the marsh land along the Arctic shores, frozen in winter; swampy, covered with moss, lichens and a few dwarfed trees in summer.  
b. Peat is a vegetation decomposed in swamps or bogs, forming a kind of fuel, found in Ireland and Denmark.  
c. Steppes are salty lands covered with grass but too dry for agriculture, found around the Caspian Sea.  
d. Llanos are grass lands found along the Orinoco River.  
b. a. Rubber—Amazon Valley, Brazil.  
b. Pearls—Persian Gulf, Asia.  
c. Opium—India, Asia.  
d. Camphor—Formosa, Japan.

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#### GEOGRAPHY, 2nd, 1908.

1. a.  
b.
2. a. "Key to the Mediterranean" is Gibraltar, the fortress in southern Spain.  
Westminster Abbey is a famous church in London.  
Vatican is the residence of the Pope in Rome, Italy.  
Bad Lands are rocky, arid regions of South Dakota, North Dakota and Montana.  
Alhambra is a ruined castle of the Moors in Granada, Spain.

- b. Rubber—Amazon Valley, Brazil.  
Turpentine—Georgia, South Carolina, U. S.  
Camphor—Formosa, Japan.
- Quinine—Ceylon, Java; Asia.  
Cork—Portugal, Spain; Europe.
3. a. Odessa, Black Sea, Bosphorus, Sea of Marmora, Dardanelles, Aegean Sea, Suez Canal, Red Sea, Strait of Babel Mandeb, Gulf of Aden, Arabia Sea to Bombay.
- b. Seine—Paris.  
Elbe—Hamburg.  
Thames—London.  
Mersey—Liverpool.  
Rhone—Lyons.
4. a. Paris, on the Seine, northern France.  
b. St. Petersburg, on the Gulf of Finland, western Russia.  
c. Minneapolis, on the Mississippi, eastern Minnesota.  
d. San Francisco, on San Francisco Bay, in western California.  
e. Pribilof Islands, southwest of Alaska.
5. Chamois—Alps Mountains.  
Bald eagle—Rocky Mountains.  
Condor—Andes Mountains.  
Turkey—Adirondack Mountains, New York.  
Yak—Tibet.  
Beaver—Lakes of Canada.  
Crocodile—Ganges River.  
Tiger—Jungles of India.  
Reindeer—Northern Europe.  
Cobra—Jungles of India.  
Moose—Northern Canada.
6. a. New York—Bread-stuffs.  
b. Havana—Sugar.  
c. Para—Rubber.
- d. Rio de Janeiro—Coffee.  
e. Cape Town—Gold.  
f. Bombay—Cotton.

- g. Sydney—Wool.
  - j. Rotterdam—Spices.
  - h. Manila—Manila hemp.
  - k. Seattle—Lumber.
  - i. Liverpool — Manufactured.
  - Duluth—Iron ore.
  - Cotton.
- 

### GEOGRAPHY, 1909.

- 1. a.  
b.
- 2. a. Torrid Zone.  
Luzon.  
Manila.  
Manila hemp, tobacco, rice.  
b. Guam, in the Ladrone Islands, west of the Hawaiian Islands, east of Philippines.  
Porto Rico, in West Indies, southeast of Florida and Cuba.
- 3. a. 84,000 square miles. 2,000,000 people.  
b. The Mississippi serves as a waterway to central and southern states. It is especially important for floating logs, the waterpower turns mills and its scenic value is of much importance.  
c. 3,088,579 square miles. 92,000,000 people.  
d. Manufactures—Massachusetts.  
Corn—Iowa.  
Cotton—Texas.  
Mining—Pennsylvania.
- 4. Germany.
  - a. Northern Germany is a part of the great lowland of Northern Europe, the southern part is a highland culminating in the Alps Mountains. The land slopes toward the north and northwest. The southern part is drained by the Danube River towards the east.

- b. The Rhine flows across western Germany north and northwest.  
The Elbe flows across central Germany, northwest.
- c. Hamburg is on the lower Elbe, in northwestern Germany.
- d. Sugar, textiles.
5. Madrid is on the plateau in central Spain.  
Naples is on the Bay of Naples, southwestern Italy.  
Yokohama is in the eastern part of Hondo, on the Tokyo Bay.  
Kaiser Wilhelm Canal is in northern Germany, connects North Sea and Baltic Sea.  
Manchester Ship Canal is in western England, connects Manchester with Liverpool.
6. Canada—Grain, metals.  
Brazil—Coffee, rubber.  
Australia—Gold, wool.  
France—Textiles, wine.  
India—Cotton, jute.
7. 1. Cacti require a hot, dry climate.  
2. Sugar cane needs a hot, moist climate.  
3. The Horse Latitudes, which are over California at that time, are dry.  
4. Wild animals have fur to keep out the cold and to keep the body heat in.  
5. The St. Lawrence River runs northeast, because the land slopes that way.

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#### GEOGRAPHY, 1910.

1. a.  
b.
2. Australia.  
a. There are mountains along the eastern and southeastern coasts. The western part is a plateau. The interior is an undulating plain. Short rivers flow out on all sides except in the southwest, where the

coast is very steep. The longest river is in the southeastern part.

- b. Sydney is on the east central coast of New South Wales.  
 Melbourne is on the southern coast of Victoria.  
 c. Wool, gold, cereals.
3. Wheat—Kansas, Minnesota.  
 Rice—Louisiana, Texas.  
 Gold—Colorado, California.  
 Meat products—Chicago, Kansas City.  
 Woolen goods—Lowell.  
 Agricultural implements—Chicago.
4. Wisconsin—Madison.  
 Illinois—Springfield.  
 Kentucky—Frankfort.  
 Tennessee—Nashville.  
 Mississippi—Jackson.  
 Louisiana—Baton Rouge.  
 Arkansas—Little Rock.  
 Missouri—Jefferson City.  
 Iowa—Des Moines.  
 Minnesota—St. Paul.

5.		Great Britain	Minnesota
a. Location,			
Lat.	50 to 60 N. L.	43½ to 49 N. L.	
Longitude	2 E. to 6 W. L.	89 to 97 W. L.	
b. Area	88,000 square miles.	84,000 square miles	
c. Population	40,750,000	2,000,000	
d. Climate.	Moderate and moist	Long, cold winter. Short, hot summer.	
e. Industries.	Manufacturing Mining Agriculture Grazing Fishing Commerce.	Agriculture. Lumbering. Mining. Milling. Dairying. Manufacturing	

6. a. Jerusalem—Palestine.  
 Hongkong—Island of Hongkong, China.  
 Vladivostock—Siberia.  
 Havre—France.  
 Liverpool—England.
- b. Cod—Banks of Newfoundland.  
 Salmon—Columbia River.  
 Herrings—North Sea.  
 Oysters—Chesapeake Bay.  
 Sponges—Mediterranean Sea.
7. a. Liverpool is northeast of New York, 3,045 miles.  
 Hongkong is southwest of San Francisco, 5,500 miles.  
 Seattle is northwest of New York, 2,500 miles.
- b. Latitude, 25 to 49 N.  
 Longitude, 67 to 125 W.  
 Area, 3,000,000 square miles.  
 Population, 92,000,000.

**GEOGRAPHY, 1st, 1911.**

1.	South America	Europe
a. Area	6,750,000 sq. miles.	3,750,000 sq. miles.
b. Coastline	Regular	Irregular.
c. Industries	Agriculture Grazing Mining Lumbering Commerce	Agriculture. Herding. Fishing. Lumbering Mining. Manufacturing. Commerce. Dairying.

2. Flour is transported by rail from Minneapolis, through Chicago to New York. There it is loaded onto steam-

ships and taken to Liverpool. Manufactured cotton is brought back in exchange.

Wheat is transported from Duluth through Great Lakes to Erie Canal, down the Hudson to New York, there loaded onto ocean steamers, taken to Rotterdam. Spices are brought back in exchange.

3.

Minnesota

California

Area	84,000 square miles.	158,000 square miles.
Population	2,000,000	2,300,000.
Industries	Agriculture Lumbering Mining Milling Dairying Meat Packing Manufacturing Commerce	Agriculture. Lumbering. Mining. Fruit-raising. Manufacturing. Commerce.

4.

5. Rubber—Amazon Valley, Brazil.

Tea—China, southeastern part.

Salt—New York, N. Y.

Iron—Minnesota, U. S.

Mahogany—Central America.

Rice—China, southeastern part.

Cotton—Texas, U. S.

Corn—Iowa, U. S.

Coffee—Brazil, southeastern part.

Bananas—Central America, Honduras.

6. India, southern Asia—Cotton.

Canada, northern North America—Wheat.

Australia, southeast of Asia—Wool.

Straits Settlements, Malay Peninsula—Tin.

Cape Colony, southern Africa—Gold.

7.

8.

9. Republic—United States, France.

Limited Monarchy—Japan, Germany.

Absolute Monarchy—Afghanistan, Siam

**GEOGRAPHY, 2nd, 1911.**

1. a.  
b. Fifty miles.  
c. The Canal Zone is governed by the Isthmian Canal Commission appointed by the President. It is directly supervised by the Chairman and Chief Engineer of Commission. (This government was used only during the construction of the canal).
2. a. Manila, 15 N. latitude.  
San Francisco, 38 N. latitude.  
b. Alaska, northwestern North America—Fisheries.  
Porto Rico, West Indies, southeast of U. S.—Sugar.  
Wake Island, midway between Hawaiian Islands and Philippines—Coaling station.  
Philippine Islands, southeast of Asia, north of the equator—Manila hemp.
3. a. 2,000,000 people.  
b. New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Texas, Massachusetts, Missouri, Michigan, Georgia, New Jersey.  
c. Hennepin, Ramsey, St. Louis, Stearns, Ottertail.

4. a.	Newfoundland	Java
Location	50 N. Latitude 55 W. Longitude.	7 N. Latitude. 110 E. Longitude.
Climate	Cold, moist.	Hot, moist.
Industries	Fishing	Raise tropical plants.
Government	Colony of British Empire	Colony of Holland.

- b. Seine flows northwest into the English Channel.  
Rhine flows north and west into the North Sea.  
c. The Pyrenees Mountains separate France from Spain.  
The Alps separate Italy from Switzerland.

5. Ganges—Sacred river of India.  
Llama—Burden-bearing animal of the Andes.  
Salton Sea—Roosevelt Dam, Arizona.  
Guano—Fertilizer, obtained in northern Chile.  
Suez Canal—Connecting Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea.  
Fossils—Mammoths found in Siberia from which ivory is obtained.  
Juan Fernandez—Robinson Crusoe.  
Pig Iron—Iron Ore from Minnesota, melted and run into bars called "pigs."  
Cape Town—Seaport of southern Africa.  
Seal—Fur seal, found near Pribilof Islands.  
Dardanelles—Strait between the Sea of Marmora and Aegean Sea.  
Oysters—Chesapeake Bay fisheries.  
Tunis—Best oil of olives.  
Standard Time—An arrangement whereby large districts keep the same time, made by common consent, to meet the necessities of large east and west railroad systems.  
Greenwich—England time is the basis, and the time of each belt is an hour faster than the one next west.  
Llanos are grass lands along the Orinoco.  
Bayou—Waterways of southern Mississippi River.  
Etna—Volcano on Island of Sicily.  
Tundra—Great swamps along Arctic coasts.  
Essen—City where Krupp guns are made.  
Delta—A fan-shaped tract of low swampy land formed by a stream where it flows into a body of water which has little or no current. A delta divides a stream at its mouth into several channels.
6. a. By railroad.  
1. St Paul to Chicago, 400 miles.  
2. Seattle to San Francisco, 750-800 miles.  
3. Chicago to Philadelphia, 700 miles  
4. St. Paul to Seattle, 1770 miles.  
5. Minneapolis to Duluth, 160 miles.  
b. Cotton, sugar, naval stores, rice, fruits.

7. a.
1. Agriculture—Texas and California.
  2. Commerce—New York and Pennsylvania.
  3. Manufacturing—Massachusetts, New York.
  4. Mining—Pennsylvania, Michigan.
  5. Fishing—Massachusetts, Washington.
- b.
- New York, New Haven, and Hartford R. R.—North-eastern part New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts.
  - Southern Pacific—Southwestern part.
  - Northern Pacific—Northwestern part.
  - Great Northern R. R.—Northwestern part.
  - Erie R. R.—Northeastern part, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Ohio, Ind., Ill.
8. a.
- Great Britain—Manufacturing and agriculture.
  - Germany—Manufacturing and agriculture.
  - France—Agriculture and manufacturing.
  - Russia—Agriculture and mining.
  - Austria-Hungary—Agriculture and mining.
- b.
- Africa.
  - South America 18° farther south.

## GEOGRAPHY 1st, 1912.

	North America	Europe
Area	9,500,000 sq. mi.	3,750,000 sq. mi.
Surface	Eastern Highland. Western Highland Great Central Plain	Southern Highland Highland to North-west and North-east. Central Plain.
Climate.	Much diversified Cold belt, warm belt, hot belt.	Same, but does not extend into hot belt.
Commerce	Extensive	Very extensive.

- II.      Gold—Southern Africa.  
           Cocoa—Ecuador, Colombia, South America.  
           Tin—Banca, Billington, East Indies.  
           Bananas—Central America.  
           Copper—Montana, United States.  
           Oranges—California, United States.  
           Coal—Pennsylvania, United States.  
           Salmon—Columbia River, United States.  
           Wheat—Kansas, Minnesota, United States.  
           Nickel—Ontario, Canada.

- III. (a) 10.  
 (b) 10.

- IV.      a      Southeastern China.  
           Fertility of the soil.  
           b      London on the Thames, southern England.  
           New York, at the mouth of the Hudson River, N. Y.  
           Paris, on the Seine, in north central France.  
           Tokyo, on Tokyo Bay, eastern Honshu, Japan.  
           Chicago, southern shore of Lake Michigan, Ill.

- V.      Cape Colony, southern Africa, diamonds.  
           Portuguese East Africa, southeast Africa, ebony.  
           Belgian Congo, west Africa, ivory.  
           Algeria, northwestern Africa, olive oil.  
           German Southwest Africa, southwest Africa, cattle, meats.

VI.	a	Minnesota	California
a. location		43½ to 49 deg. N. lat., 89 deg. to 97 deg. W. long.	32½ to 42 deg. N. lat., 114 deg. to 124 deg. W. long.
b. area.		84,000 sq. mi.	158,000 sq. miles.

		Minnesota	California
c.	population	2,000,000	2,300,000
d.	industries.	Agriculture Lumbering Mining Dairying Manufacturing Commerce	Agriculture Lumbering Mining Fruit Raising Commerce
b		Victoria, naval station. Vancouver, good harbor, terminus of R. R. Seattle, port for Alaskan trade. Portland, coastwise commerce. San Francisco, Asiatic and Pacific trade.	
VII.	a	S. America Asia.	1. Amazon River flows east. 2. Parana River flows southeast. 1. Hoangho River flows north-east. 2. Yangtse-kiang River flows east.
b		Himalaya Mountains, between India and China, southern Asia. Alps Mountains in Switzerland, southern Europe.	
VIII.	a		49th parallel. France, Germany, Austria Hungary.
	b		Ecuador, Brazil, Borneo, Sumatra.
IX.	a		Alaska—Mining. Australia—Grazing. Brazil—Raising coffee and sugar. Chile—Mining. Cuba—Raising sugar cane.
	b		Dubuque, eastern Iowa. Davenport, eastern Iowa. St. Louis, east central Missouri. Memphis, southwestern Tennessee. Vicksburg, western Mississippi.

- X. (20) Aden, Gulf of Aden, southwestern Arabia.  
 Antwerp, on the Scheldt, north central Belgium.  
 Barcelona, on the Mediterranean Sea, northeastern Spain.  
 Colon, on Caribbean Sea, northwestern coast of Panama.  
 Canal Zone, west end of Panama Canal.  
 Cape Town, southwestern part of Cape Colony, Africa, on the coast.  
 Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa, northwestern Italy.  
 Hamburg, near the mouth of Elbe River, northwestern Germany.  
 Honolulu, on island of Oahu, southeastern part, Hawaiian Islands.  
 Lyons, on the Rhone River, in eastern France.  
 Moscow, central Russia, on a branch of the Volga River.  
 Peking, northeastern part of China, on the Peiho River.  
 Quito, in northwestern Ecuador, inland.  
 Sitka, on island off Alaskan mainland.  
 Singapore, on an island south of Malay peninsula.  
 Tripoli, in northwestern Tripoli on the Mediterranean Sea.
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**GEOGRAPHY, 2nd, 1912.**

I.	United States	Australia
a. (4) Location	29 deg. to 49. deg. N. lat. 67 deg. to 125 deg. W. long.	10 deg. to 40 deg. S. lat. 113 deg. to 153 deg. E. long.
Western Continent	Northern Hem- isphere	Eastern Continent.

		United States	Australia
b.	(area)	North America 3,090,000 sq. mi.	Southern Hemisphere 2,975,000 sq. mi.
c.	(surface)	Eastern Highland Western Highland Great Central Plain	Eastern Highland Western Plateau Plain in S. W.
d.	Indus- tries.	Agriculture Manufacturing Mining Lumbering Grazing Fishing Quarrying Commerce	Agriculture Mining Grazing Manufacturing Commerce
e.	Distrib- ution of pop- ulation	Densely populated in northeast.  Western part is sparsely popu- lated 92,000,000	Most densely popu- lated in southeast.  Same 4,455,000
II.	a	London, on the Thames River in south- eastern England.  Liverpool, on the Mersey River in western England, Irish Sea.  Hamburg, on the lower Elbe River, northwestern Germany.  Havre, at the mouth of the Seine River, north central France, English Channel. Marseilles, on the Gulf of Lyon, southern France.	

- b      Nile River, important as a waterway from interior Africa, also because it deposits the fertile soil by overflowing its banks, flows north.
- Niger River, important as a waterway from the Sahara, flows south.
- Kongo River important as a waterway from interior Africa, flows southwest.
- III.    a
- b
- c
- IV.    a      Brazil, republic.  
Egypt, constitutional monarchy, controlled by Turkey and Great Britain.  
Russia, limited monarchy.  
Alaska, territory of United States.  
France, Republic.
- b      Pensacola, northwestern Florida, naval stores.  
Mobile, southwestern Alabama, naval stores.  
New Orleans, southeastern Louisiana, cotton, sugar.  
Galveston, southeastern Texas, cotton.  
Vera Cruz, eastern Mexico. cabinet woods, vanilla, chief seaport of Mexico on the Gulf of Mexico.
- V.    a      Rubber, Amazon Valley, Brazil.  
Apples, Washington, Oregon, U. S.  
Diamonds. Cape Colony, southern Africa.  
Coral, Florida, southeast U. S.  
Petroleum, Pennsylvania, northeastern U. S.  
Zinc, Germany, southern part.  
Cork, Spain and Portugal, southwest Europe.  
Platinum, Ural Mountains, Russia.  
Quick silver, Spain, southwest Europe.

b.	Minnesota	Pennsylvania
a. Location	43½ degrees to 49 degrees N. Latitude. 89 deg. to 97 deg. W. Long.	40 degrees to 42 degrees N. L. 75 deg. to 80½ deg. W. Long.
b. Area	North Central U. S.	East Central U. S.
c. Population	84,000 sq. miles	45,000 sq. miles.
d. Industries	2,000,000 Agriculture Lumbering Mining Manufacturing Commerce	7,600,000 Mining Manufacturing Agriculture Commerce

- VI. a. Tropic of Cancer, Mexico, Egypt, India.  
Tropic of Capricorn, Chile, Brazil.
- b. Shanghai, sea port on East China Sea, one of the principal trading ports with United States and Japan, it is the Yangtse-kiang. Canton at the mouth of the Pearl River, sea port of Southeastern China, because of productive hinterland.
- Hongkong, on the island of Hongkong, at the mouth of the Pearl River, is an important sea port belonging to Great Britain. Its vessel tonnage is larger than that of London, per year.
- Yokohama, in eastern part of Hondo, on bay of Tokyo, is chief sea port of Japan. Bombay, west of India, an island in Arabian Sea, has one of the best harbors in the world, it is the chief commercial city of India.

- VII.      a. Duluth, Lake Superior, Soo Canal, Lake Huron, St. Clair River, St. Clair Lake, Detroit River, Lake Erie, to Buffalo.  
Iron Ore. Manufactured articles.
- b. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Canada, Maine, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Russia, Turkestan, Chinese Republic, Siberia, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, between Montana and Wyoming, South Dakota.
- VIII.     a. Grizzly Bears      Rocky mountains  
Moose              Northern Canada  
Lions              Central Africa  
Elephants          Central Africa, India  
Tigers              Jungles of India
- b. China changed to a republic. Dissatisfaction with Manchurian dynasty and monarchial form of government.  
Portugal changed to a republic. Dissatisfaction with monarchy.

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GEOGRAPHY, 1st, 1913.

- I.      a
- b      Hoang-ho River flows northeast; it offers transportation facilities into the interior of China.  
Yangtse-kiang flows east and northeast; it is navigable for many miles and flows through a productive region.  
Brahmaputra flows southwest; it is navigable and flows through fertile country.

II.	South America	Africa
	(a) Area—6,856,000 sq. mi.	11,512,000 sq. mi.
	(b) Surface — Highland in the east, northeast, and along the west coast. Plain, central part, and in the southeast.	Highland Plateau in central part. Plains to the northeast and along coast.
	(c) Products—Meats, hides, wheat, sugar, coffee, spices, rubber, cocoa, cabinet woods, nitrates, copper, silver, coal, diamonds, drugs, tropical fruits.	Wheat, rice, cotton, dates, figs, rubber, millet, ivory, gold, diamonds, copper, tin, coal.
	(d) Industries—Agriculture, cattle grazing, mining, lumbering.	Agriculture, grazing, mining, lumbering, hunting.
III.	(a) The Alps affect the products and climate of Italy, because they protect Italy from the cold north and northwest winds. The Sierra Nevada mountains affect the climate and products of Nevada, Utah, and Arizona, because the mountains cause the winds to drop their moisture in California and descend as dry winds.	
	(b) Irrigation is watering the land by means of ditches led from some reservoir or lake. Colorado has been irrigated so that grain, vegetables, and alfalfa can be raised where once there was a desert. Land around Los Angeles, California, which was almost a desert, now supports flourishing groves of fruit, because of irrigation.	

- IV.** Oriental rugs—Persia, Teheran.  
 Diamonds—South Africa, Kimberly.  
 Pineapples—Florida.  
 Nickel—Missouri.  
 Coffee—Brazil.  
 Barley—Russia.  
 Copper—Michigan.  
 Sulphur—Italy.  
 Dates—Arabia.  
 Tin—Banca, Billington, East Indies.  
 Rice—India.  
 Oranges—Florida.

(b)	Minnesota	Washington
(a) Location	North Central United States	Northwestern United States.
(b) Area	84,000 sq. mi.	69,000 sq. mi.
(c) Products	Wheat, flour, lumber, iron, fruits, dairy prod- ucts, paper.	Wheat, flour, lumber, coal, fruits, furniture, salmon.
(d) Population	2,000,000	615,000.
(e) Industries	Agriculture, lumbering, min- ing, quarrying, dai- rying, stock-raising, manufacturing, com- merce.	Agriculture, lumbering, min- ing, fruit-raising, manufac- turing, fishing, commerce.

- V.** Rio de Janeiro is farther east than Philadelphia.  
 Panama is farther east than Colon.  
 London is farther east than Lisbon.  
 Seattle is farther east than Sitka.  
 Valparaiso is farther east than Mexico City.  
 Paris is farther north than New York.  
 St. Paul is farther north than Boston.

Spokane is farther north than Hongkong.  
Berlin is farther north than Montreal.  
San Francisco is farther north than Honolulu.

- VI. Omit.
- VII. Fez—Northern Morocco.  
Archangel—On White Sea, northern Russia.  
Kobe—Southwestern Hondo, Japan.  
Vladivostok—Eastern Siberia on Japan Sea.  
Havre—North Central France, at mouth of Seine River.  
Bahia—Eastern coast of Brazil.  
Odessa—Southwestern Russia on the Black Sea.  
Zurich—North Central Switzerland.  
Cayenne—French Guiana, S. A.  
Gloucester—Eastern coast of Massachusetts.  
Budapest—Central Hungary, on the Danube River.  
Irkutsk—On Lake Baikal in southeastern Siberia.  
Cardiff—Southeastern part of Wales on the Bristol Channel.  
Sucre—Southwestern part of Bolivia.  
Greenwich—On the Thames near London.  
Leipzig—Central Germany.  
Potosi—Southwestern part of Bolivia.  
Trieste—Western Austria-Hungary on the Adriatic Sea.  
Saloniki—Southern Turkey on the Aegean Sea.

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GEOGRAPHY, 2nd Examination, 1913.

- I.
- II. Chagres is a river in the Panama Canal Zone.  
Tasmania is an island south of eastern Australia.  
Sofia is the capital of Bulgaria.  
Zambesi is a river in southeastern Africa.

Popocateptl is an extinct volcano in Mexico.  
Teheran is the capital of Persia.  
Kimberly is a city in southern Africa.  
Astoria is a city in Portland on the lower Columbia River.  
Budapest is the capital of Hungary on the Danube.  
Bagdad is a city in Asiatic Turkey on the Tigris River.

## III. a

France—President Poincare.  
Greece—King Constantine I.  
b. Minneapolis—Flour—Liverpool.  
New Orleans—Cotton—Manchester.  
San Francisco—Wheat—Manila.  
Paris—Silk—London.  
Rio de Janeiro—Coffee—New York.

## IV.

## V.

Caste—Division of society in India.  
Tiber—River on which Rome is situated.  
Reef—Barrier of rocks of coral formation.  
Pribilof—islands off coast of Alaska.  
Bayou—Swampy places formed during low water along lower outer edges of flood plain.  
Ranier—mountain in Washington.  
Alamo—a Franciscan mission which was built where San Antonio, Texas, now is.  
Pompeii—Ancient city built by Vesuvius.  
Jetties—are artificial banks built along the Mississippi near its mouth.  
Yukon—river in Alaska.  
Equinox—22d of September or 21st of March—date when days and nights are of equal length everywhere.  
Bosporus—strait connecting Black Sea and Sea of Marmora.  
Glacier—a sheet of slowly moving ice.  
Steppes—Grassy plains around the Caspian Sea.

Peat—Decomposed vegetable matter, used as fuel.  
Kremlin—an old fortress in Moscow.  
Oasis—a fertile place in a desert.  
Jungfrau—mountain in Switzerland.  
Ameer—ruler of Afghanistan.  
Atoll—island formed by coral.

- VI. (a) Grape fruit—Florida.  
Salmon—Columbia River.  
Spices—East Indies.  
Rubber—Amazon River Valley.  
Ivory—Kongo River Valley.  
Illuminating oil—Pennsylvania.  
Dates—Algeria.  
Hemp—Manila—Philippine Island.  
Cocoanuts—Philippine Island.  
Dairy Products—Holland.
- (b) 1—Cutlery—Sheffield, England.  
2—Cotton Goods—Manchester, England.  
3—Binding Twine—Stillwater, Minnesota.  
4—Firearms—Essen, Germany.  
5—Silks—Lyons, France.  
6—Harvesting Machinery—Springfield, Illinois.  
7—Olive Oil—Valencia, Spain.  
8—Sugar—Brooklyn, New York.  
9—Wines—Bordeaux, France.  
10—Silverware—Meriden, Connecticut.
- VII. (a) Quebec—Southeastern Canada.  
Ontario—West of Quebec—southeastern Canada.  
British Columbia—southwestern Canada.
- (b) Quebec—Quebec.  
Ontario—Toronto.  
British Columbia—Victoria.
- (c) Quebec—Agriculture.  
Ontario—Agriculture.  
British Columbia—mining.
- (d) Governor General—Appointed by King.  
President—Elected by people.  
Two houses—same as United States.

(e) India—Delhi—Asia.

British Guiana—Georgetown—Northeastern South America.

Cape Colony—Cape-town—Southern Africa.

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**GEOGRAPHY, March, 1914.**

1. a. Omitted.  
b. Omitted.
2. 1. Wheat is produced in Minnesota, Kansas, North Dakota, Nebraska and Illinois.  
2. Corn is produced in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Texas and Indiana.  
3. Cotton is produced in Texas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Alabama.  
4. Sugar is produced in Louisiana and Colorado.  
5. Hay is produced in Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri and Indiana.
3. 1. Coal is produced in Pennsylvania, Illinois, West Virginia, Ohio, and Alabama.  
2. Iron is produced in Minnesota, Michigan, Alabama, New York.  
3. Gold is produced in Colorado, California and Nevada.  
4. Silver is produced in Colorado, Montana, Utah and Idaho.  
5. Copper is produced in Montana, Utah, California, Oregon and Colorado.
4. 1. Iron manufacturing is done in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and New Jersey.  
2. Textile fabrics are produced in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York and Rhode Island.  
3. Lumber is produced in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and on the Pacific coast.  
4. Iron and textile fabrics are manufactured in Georgia and Alabama.

5. Tobacco is manufactured in Virginia and the other states adjacent.  
Flour and wheat products are manufactured in the north central states.
5. 1. Great Britain, mining.  
2. Germany, Agriculture—Beet Sugar.  
3. France, Agriculture—Grape Culture.  
4. Italy, Grape Culture.  
5. Russia, Wheat Production.
6. 1. London is on the Thames River in the southern part of England.  
2. Berlin is on the Spree River in central Germany.  
3. Paris is on the Seine River in the northeastern part of France.  
4. Rome is on the Tiber River in western Italy.  
5. St. Petersburg is on the Gulf of Finland.
7. 1. New Foundland—Great Britain.  
2. Cuba—Independent.  
3. Iceland—Independent.  
4. Luzon—United States.  
5. Sumatra—Holland.
8. a. India—Diversified from plain to mountain as to surface. From hot to temperate as to climate.  
b. Ganges, Indus.  
c. Bombay is on the western coast on the Arabian Sea. Calcutta near the mouth of the Ganges.  
d. Cotton, Wheat.
9. 1. Adrianople, an important city of Turkey, on the River Hebrus.  
2. Mount Everest, the highest mountain peak in the world.  
3. Dunes—Sand banks found along the shores of Lake Michigan, the southeastern coast of the United States and the coasts of Holland.  
4. Sirocco—A hot wind blowing from Africa over the adjacent European countries.

5. Textiles—Woven Fabrics.
  6. Pulp, the mass from which paper is rolled.
  7. Gatun—A dam in the Panama Canal.
  8. Sitka, the former capitol of Alaska.
  9. Vera Cruz, city of Mexico, seized by the United States in recent Mexican Difficulty.
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**GEOGRAPHY, May, 1914.**

1. a Omitted.  
b Omitted.
2. a Bombay—The only Indian city that has a natural harbor.  
Mont Blanc—The highest peak of the Alps Mountains.  
Gibraltar—A high promontory at the western entrance to the Mediterranean sea.  
Belfast—Large linen factories are located there.  
Borneo—A Dutch Colony in the East Indies, and one of the largest islands in the world.  
Hong Kong—A city and an island commanding the approach to Canton; they belong to Great Britain.  
Vera Cruz—A city of Mexico, seized by the United States in the late difficulty with Mexico.  
Christiana—The principal seaport, for southern Norway.  
Sicily—An island belonging to Italy, southwest of the mainland.  
Baikal—The largest fresh water lake on the eastern continent.  
Smyrna—The most important seaport of Turkey.  
Zambesi—The Victoria falls are in the Zambesi river near the central part of South Africa.  
b Lake Titicaca lies partly in Bolivia and partly in Peru near the middle of the western boundary of Bolivia.

Manila, in the southern part of the island of Luzon.  
Mt. Everett—In the Himalaya mountains in the southwestern part of the Chinese Empire.

The Danube has its source in southwestern Germany, flows through central Austria-Hungary, on the boundary line between Austria-Hungary and Servia, Roumania and Servia, and Roumania and Bulgaria, into the Black Sea.

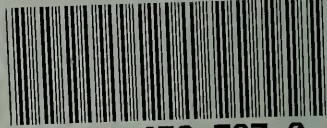
Melbourne on the east side of the south coast; Sydney on the south part of the east coast.

3. Omitted.
4. a See 2, March, 1914.  
b Farm machinery, Milwaukee, Wis., and Cleveland, O.  
Cotton goods, Manchester, N. H., Atlanta, Georgia.  
Woolen goods, Fall River, Mass., Lewiston, Maine.  
Silk, Paterson, New Jersey.  
Boots and shoes, Binghampton, New York.
5. a Germany:  
Berlin.  
Dresden—Hamburg.  
60,000,000.  
Monarchy.  
Rhine and Danube.  
Manufacture of textile fabrics, spirituous liquors, and beet sugar.  
France—Paris.  
Havre and Marseilles.  
40 million.  
Republic.  
Seine and Rhone.  
Silk manufacture, manufacture of liquors,  
grazing.
- b It might carry silks, machinery, linen, liquors, woolen  
and cotton goods.  
It might carry in return, dyewoods, vanilla, rubber,  
coffee and cattle.





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